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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1891.

VOLUME 55.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
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EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Will Not Take Part in the Ohio Campaign as Expected.
BOSTON, July 28.—To a representative of the Herald at Buzzard's Bay, ex-President Cleveland said in reply to inquiries concerning the report that he was going on a speech-making trip in Ohio:
"I have not been requested by the Ohio Democrats to make speeches in their state during the pending campaign. I do not expect to take part in the campaign there, nor in any other state, as I have never given the slightest intimation of an intention to do so. I am convinced that Governor Campbell and all other fair minded political friends will understand that if I decline to go upon the stump, there are perfectly good and valid reasons for my action, entirely consistent with a most earnest desire for the success of all the Democratic candidates in Ohio and elsewhere. Of course I anticipate a cry will be raised in certain quarters if such a request is made and declined, that I am selfish and indifferent to the nominees of my party, but such ill natural accusations I do not expect to escape in any event."

GAMBLING A DISGRACE.

The Wesleyan Conference Gave for Games of Chance.
LONDON, July 28.—The president of the Wesleyan conference here made an authoritative statement of the views of the church on the recent social scandals. He condemned the doctrine that while cheating was wrong, gambling was right. Wesleyans, he said, held that the wrong began with gambling, adding: "Whether games of chance were practiced in aristocratic or stock exchange or commercial circles, it was a disgrace to any class of the community, leading to lamentable consequences. The churches ought to unite and obtain legislation to check the evil."
The president also suggested that the members of the church should prevent gambling by that of preventing newspapers from printing advertisements directly tending to promote gambling.

HEADS CHOPPED OFF.

The Guillotine at Work in Paris on Two Murderers.
PARIS, July 28.—The execution of young Berland and Dore, the two accomplices of Mere Berland, in what is known as the Combrevoise murder, took place here on the Place de la Bognette. Berland walked calmly to the guillotine, but a desperate struggle took place on the scaffold. Finally the executioners succeeded in forcing the criminal down upon the bascule and from there slid his head under the knife. Dore did not make any resistance.

Where Is Jones?

TECUMSA, Ill., July 28.—Letters have been received here asking for information as to the whereabouts of Hon. W. Jones, labor union candidate for governor in 1888, and who has not been seen by his wife since April. Jones went to Chicago two years ago from this place to take charge of The Chicago Express, a labor organ, and is said to have sunk \$2,000 in the concern. His wife now living in Chicago and it is reported that she needs assistance. She is anxious to know what has become of her husband.

Fight to the Finish.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., July 28.—A fierce and bloody fight of six rounds, London prize ring rules, was fought to the finish near this place. The principals were E. Eastland, a Moravian, and Sebe Pierce, a Protestant. The parties and their friends fought it out with bare knuckles. A ring was formed, referee and timekeeper appointed, and the contest conducted in the regular prize style. It was a hard fight and in the sixth round Eastland killed his enemy out.

Wanted a Duel with the Emperor.

BERLIN, July 28.—A man named Guenther recently arrived in this city from New York with the announced intention of challenging the emperor of Germany to fight a duel. Guenther's relatives, who are people in an influential position, caused him to be closely watched by detectives in order to prevent the man from getting into trouble. Finally the visitors relatives were compelled to have him confined in an insane asylum.

The Penelope Heard From.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A cablegram received at the navy department announced that the United States steamer Penelope, which was reported to have been about three weeks ago, has arrived at Acapulco, Mexico. She will take a supply of coal there, and then proceed northward to San Francisco. No mention was made of the loss of one of her launches and the death of five men as reported from Callao.

Receiver of a Defunct Bank.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 28.—Judge Cassady, of the Anniston city court, appointed Captain A. P. Agce receiver of the defunct Anniston Savings and Safe Deposit company. This was done at the request of the depositors, who held two or three meetings last week to devise some way for obtaining amounts due them. Captain Agce's bond was fixed at \$20,000.

SHORT ITEMS

Important General News Dispatches in Condensed Form.

A new postal route has been asked for between Mobile and South and Central America.

A heavy shock of earthquake caused quite a panic in Evansville, Ind., for a few minutes.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the United States paid \$124,415,931.40 for pensions.

In a collision between express trains at St. Albans, fifty persons were injured and three carriages wrecked.

The house of commons committee on supply voted \$300,000 for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland.

A United States prisoner has died in the Bilibid camp, Cebu, jail. He had been under lock and key for only a short while.

At Paducah, Ky., Jesse Brown has been convicted of killing John Larry last January and sentenced to hang on Jan. 10.

Thirteen more skeletons have been found in the hall of the ill fated steamer Utopia in addition the nine recently found there.

Mary and Bertha Thompson, two young ladies of Cedar Falls, Ida., were drowned in the Cedar river by their boat capsizing. Their bodies have been recovered.

Charles Wall, aged 35 years, killed his wife Julia, aged about 20 years, by pushing her with an ax at his home in Wyoming county, Penn. Wall gave himself up.

Arrangements have been completed for the lighting of bonfires on the hill tops for long distances in Ireland on the night of the release from prison of Dillon and O'Brien.

An excursion train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad was run into by an incoming freight at Middleton, O., killing three persons outright and injuring fourteen others.

Republican political circles in Ohio are somewhat agitated over the determined declaration of Foraker as the runner for a seat in the United States senate against Senator Sherman.

During a thunder storm a gang of three men near Lexington, Ind., took refuge under a threshing machine. Lightning struck the machine, destroying it and seriously injuring all the workmen. Ed Marrow fatally.

Thomas M. Vaughn, residing near Santa Fe, Mo., became entangled in a rope with which he was trying to halter a mule, and was dragged a quarter of a mile, receiving injuries which resulted in his death.

A London dispatch says: The Prince of Wales opened the new law courts at Birmingham. There was some shooting at the palace, and there would probably have been more but for the presence of the princess.

Captain McNair, a Pinkerton detective, arrested a man named Clark, wanted in Oark, Ark., charged with burning a United States postoffice and with making counterfeit money.

Joseph Caruthers, a farmer living near Paris, Ky., while on his way to his home, became frightened on crossing a high bridge, backed off the bridge, and falling upon Caruthers, fatally injured him.

At Springfield, O., B. L. Dodds was rescued by a man named Davis, who knocked him down with a club. Davis was taken to the station house and was unconscious, showing but little signs of life. Davis has skipped.

At Washington, action has been completed under the new incorporation of the revolution. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is president-general and Mrs. W. D. Cabell, of Virginia, secretary.

The grand jury at New York found an indictment against Charles O. C. Hennessey, city editor of the New York Daily News, charging him with misdemeanor for publishing the contents of the recent declaration at Sing Sing.

Rev. J. N. Wright, a Methodist, disappeared from his home in Indianapolis, Ind., and his body was found floating in the canal. At times he was melancholy and it is supposed he wandered off and committed suicide in one of these fits.

A young man who gave the name of G. C. Gorman of Philadelphia, Pa., was arrested at Ocean Grove, N. J., on the charge of purchasing the streets in an improper bathing suit. Justice Patterson, who is also chief of police, fined him \$5.

The London Times, in a long review of the Chicago exposition, says there can be no doubt now that the contents of the fair will be in many respects all exhibitions previously held. English manufacturers are urged to make large displays.

John Brown, the negro who shot and mortally wounded John Gardner, Illinois Central switchman, at Jackson, Tenn., was taken from jail by a mob of 600 masked men, armed with Winchester rifles, and taken to a tree in the court house yard.

In the city hospital at Baltimore lies Edward Doherty, a 65-year-old shoemaker who fell fifteen feet, landing on his head and breaking his collar bone and his neck the same time. In his neck the fifth cervical vertebra was fractured. The man is still alive.

WORKED IT WELL.

Daring Robbery Done by a Youthful Gang in Ohio.

AKRON, July 27.—Otto Schoenduve, 18 years old and a trusted assistant to the cashier of the Werner Printing and Lithographing company, at noon, has been his custom, went with Cashier George C. Berry, Jr., to the Second National bank, where \$4,500 was drawn out, and the money was taken to the office and placed in the safe, Mr. Berry going to dinner.

When he came back he took out about \$2,000 in greenbacks and gold and arranged the different denominations in piles, preparatory to making out the pay roll. Schoenduve has always assisted in this, and Mr. Berry had barely commenced the work when the young man entered. He informed the cashier that Mrs. Werner, the wife of the president of the company, wished him to call her up at the telephone. The telephone in the cashier's office has been out of order for the last few days, and Mr. Berry was obliged to go about fifteen yards away to the other telephone on the first floor. It is now believed that Schoenduve had plugged the telephone himself to more effectively carry out his plans.

As soon as Mr. Berry was out of sight the young man swept all the money into a lunch basket, and was seen to enter a two-horse carriage standing about fifty yards from the office, in which were two other boys, Frank Young, aged 19, and Fred Roberts.

They were last seen in the vicinity of the fair grounds, and officers have been scouring the country ever since, but without a trace of the culprits.

BATTLE EXPECTED.

An Attack to be Made on Balmaceda's Troops by Insurgents.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Herald's Cebu, Manila, special says: Junta's troops are massing at Huesaco, and are expected soon to march to Cebu and battle with Balmaceda's forces. The Congressional fleet will operate in the combined attack to be made upon the government's stronghold. The insurgent's warships Amazonas, Aconagua, Coltrane and Esmeralda have been seen about a short distance from Cebu, evidently waiting for the land forces to reach the city before opening fire on the place.

Balmaceda's troops have been reinforced by men brought from Valparaiso on the government transports, and 10,000 men are now in the city.

It is said the insurgent troops are about as numerous. It is not likely that the insurgent fleet have it all their own way in making an attack. The best ships in the government's service are now on their way north to engage their attention, so as to let the land forces have it out between themselves.

FIFTY NATIVES EATEN

By Bloodthirsty Cannibals in the Congo Free State.

LONDON, July 27.—Advices just received from Stanley Falls, in the Congo Free State, tell of cannibalism among the natives and of an armed expedition against them. Natives along the Lomami river, who had blocked the stream with hundreds of armed canoes, killed and ate fifty natives friendly to Europeans. An expedition composed of ten Europeans and fifty Arabs soon after set out to punish the cannibals, and after a day's battle succeeded in routing them and occupying their villages. Hundreds of the rebellious natives were killed and wounded.

The same dispatch also states that the Bakwias around Stanley Falls are turning to cannibalism, and that several of them have been court married and executed.

That Loaded Gun.

WHEELING, July 27.—While a crowd of picketers were enjoying the music of the Mandolin club, Andrew Height came up with a shotgun, and Joseph Payner took it from him, at the same time asking if it was loaded. Height said it was not, and Payner pointed it towards the crowd and snapped it. The gun was discharged, and Miss Sarah Height, daughter of the late John Height, in her face, and died in 10 minutes. George Wently will lose one of his eyes, and his face is badly torn, and Miss Kate McKinney was wounded in the hip.

Tennessee Cattlemen Kick.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—Cattlemen here are indignant and complain bitterly that notwithstanding Secretary Rusk's assurance that there is no quarantine against Tennessee cattle, still cattle from this section are rigidly excluded from the northern markets except for immediate slaughter. Vigorous measures will be adopted to secure a correction at once, injustice being done Tennessee farmers and dealers in live stock.

The Coldest on Record.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The weather bureau issues a special bulletin saying last Sunday night was the coldest on record for July in western New York, Northern Pennsylvania and Ohio. The temperature for the last 24 hours has been ten to fifteen degrees below mean for the country east of the Rocky mountains.

To Carry Out the Pope's Wishes.

ROME, July 27.—Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, has issued instructions to the effect that at the coming of the congress, the committees should specially attend to the claims of pontifical sovereignty and also to practical applications of the doctrines set forth in the recent papal encyclical on social conditions.

Death of a Prominent Man.

WATERBURY, Vt., July 27.—Hon. Paul Billington died here, aged 92 years. He was a member of congress in 1844 and a governor of Vermont from 1853 to 1857.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development in the West Ending July 25.

CHATTANOOGA, July 25.—The Tradesman, in its weekly review for the week ending July 25, reports 44 new industries, 11 enlargements, 11 new buildings and 16 new railroads, including 1 dummy line and 2 street car lines. Among the most important new industries established as reported to the Tradesman, are the following: Brick works at Dillon, S. C., brick and tile works at Elora, Tenn., and brick and terra cotta works with \$100,000 capital, at Louisville, Ky.

W. Va., and Louisville, Ky., the latter capitalized at \$200,000, cotton gin at Tirzah and Cio, S. C., and New Bern, N. C., development companies at Fairmont, W. Va., capital \$600,000, and at Greensboro, N. C., electric lighting plants at High Point, N. C., and Wheeling, W. Va., the latter to cost \$30,000, and an electrical company with \$1,000,000 capital at Alexandria, Va.

Flouring mills will be erected at Mobile, Ala., Petersburg, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark., foundries and machine shops at Dalton, Ga., and Louisville, Ky., an ice factory and coal company with \$100,000 capital at Richmond, Va., an ice, light and power company with the same capital at Lake Charles, La., and a lighting and electric power company at Charleston, S. C. Shelling works at Hot Springs, Ark., with \$250,000 capital, a gold mining company at Llano, Tex.; quarries at Cloverdale, Va., and a factory for the manufacture of cotton seed products at Memphis, Tenn., are also reported. A phosphate company has been chartered at Covington, Ky., with \$70,000 capital, tanneries to be built at North Cove, N. C., and Pittsburg, Tex., a cotton and woolen mill at Charlotte, N. C., capital \$125,000, a cotton mill at Lexington, S. C., knitting mills at Attalla, Ala., and Norfolk, Va., and a wool scouring mill at San Angelo, Tex.

Water works will be established at Honey Grove, Texas, and Smith's Grove, Ky. A woodworking plant at Birmingham, Ala., a boom and lumber company at Parkersburg, W. Va., lumber companies at Prescott, Ark., and Williston, Ala., a cooperative at Harvey, La., and Tallapoosa, Ga., and saw mills built at Arcadia, La., and Stillman, Ga., to cost \$40,000.

Railroads are chartered at Atlanta, Augusta, McRae and Savannah, Ga., Conroe, Texas, Crow, W. Va., Front Royal, Va., Houston, Miss., Lenoir and Nashville, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., and Marianna, Fla., a dummy line at Buford, Ga., and street car lines at Hot Springs, Ark., and Silverport, La.

A new building costing \$30,000 will be built at Deland, Fla., an \$80,000 office building at Chattanooga, Tenn., school buildings at Charleston, W. Va., Norfolk, Va., and Griffin, Ga., and an opera house at Corsicana, Texas.

FARMERS ALLIANCE TRUST

Being Formed to Sell the Future Prices on Wheat "Sixty-Sixth."

ST. PAUL, July 25.—St. Paul has been made the headquarters of a national movement by the United Farmers' Alliance of the country, to corner the entire wheat crop of the United States. At 817 Wabash street, a large force of employees has been engaged in sending out circulars with the view of having not only the Alliancemen of the United States, but all classes of farmers, keep back their wheat crop until the bears have all been killed off and prices have been advanced to a high point.

In other words, the Alliance Press bureau, the Reform Press bureau and State Press bureau are working together, endeavoring to unite farmers of the United States in a gigantic wheat trust, in which the producers shall be the stockholders, and by which the speculators and wheat buyers will be squeezed to the wall.

At the head of the movement, which has its headquarters in St. Paul, is George M. Miller, editor of the state and a prominent Allianceman. A circular reciting the benefits of combination and urging the formation of the "trust" have been made public. The circular estimates the wheat crop of '91 in the United States at 500,000,000 bushels. The promoters of the farmers' wheat trust believe that four fifths of this wheat can be held back by the farmers for from four to eight weeks, by which it is thought that prices will have gone skyward. Lists bearing the names of secretaries of every Alliance in the United States are now in the hands of Mr. Miller, and circulars have been sent to the Alliancemen of the western wheat growing states, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, California, Oregon and to a part of the remaining wheat growing states.

Alliance Convention at Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 25.—The Alliance state convention will meet here August 18 and not on the 14, as has been stated so often in print. The question of agreeing on a bill for the creation of a railroad commission promises to be one of the most interesting topics to be discussed. The free coinage of silver is, however, almost sure to occupy the most prominent place among the subjects considered. It is believed that the planks of the Ohio democratic platform on this subject may be urged upon the convention for adoption. The idea with some is that having met with the approval of the leaders in Ohio and other states, it can probably be pressed with more certainty of approval than a brand new one. Some of the Alliance leaders are outspoken and fearless in advocacy of the adoption by the convention of strong free coinage resolutions, whether they be the Ohio idea or some other equally as comprehensive in expressing their views.

An Overdue Ship Arrived.

TACOMA, Wash., July 25.—The overdue ship, G. C. Goss, has arrived in port. She has cargo of tea valued at nearly half a million dollars. Much money had been lost for her safety as she was long overdue.

IT DIDN'T OCCUR.

And the Archbishop is Glad He Helped to Stop the Fight.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—A correspondent of Cape May of The Sun telegraphs an interview with Archbishop Ireland upon the part the archbishop took in putting a stop to the Hall-Fitzsimmons mill in St. Paul. Archbishop Ireland says: "I am exceedingly proud of my state and the record it has made. Governor Merriam's action in ordering the sheriff to prevent the fight and in holding the militia under arms in case their services were needed, deserves the highest praise. He has lifted himself up immensely in public estimation. Two thousand, five hundred persons, professional pugilists, gamblers, thieves and riff-raff who followed the so-called prize fighters, assembled in St. Paul. It was an occasion of national importance. As a teacher of public morals, it was my duty to take the step I did. Prize fights are brutal and savage in character, and in some sections, actually tests it is man against man, and in debating as that is, it is not half the insult to humanity that a prize fight is. Prize fighting can be judged by contestants. Those who throng around it are always the lowest elements of the population."

The most regrettable thing to me in these affairs is the tone of the press, which in some sections, actually seeks to patronize these fights, and in endeavoring to make them reputable and almost honorable arrangements lower the public moral tone and leads into the meshes of evil the education and unthinking youths of the land. I am proud of the part I took in protesting against the Fitzsimmons-Hall fight. I look on pugilism as one of the disgraces of the country. I joined my fellow citizens of all religious beliefs to suppress the fight and we succeeded. We had to antagonize the city authorities, gamblers, pugilists and the rough element. Heretofore there have been prize fights in Minnesota in obscure theaters and halls. Of course the law and order people cannot be supposed to follow prize fighting into all its dark places. The Fitzsimmons-Hall fight, however, was to be most public affair, a special amphitheater being erected for it, and the sporting gentry of the whole country invited to witness the fight. Such a exhibition could not be ignored by law-abiding men. Prize fights may take place in Minnesota in obscure places in the future, but never in the open way proposed in the Fitzsimmons-Hall contest."

A KANSAS SCHEME

Recently Inaugurated That Will Bear Close Investigation.

TOPEKA, July 24.—In southern Kansas there has been lately inaugurated a financial scheme that will at least bear close investigation. Bond companies have worked most of the towns and cities. The plan is to sell a bond of \$1,000 for \$100 down and a monthly assessment of \$1.50 on each member. As fast as there is money enough in the treasury the holders are paid in the order in which the notes were issued and they drop out. The scheme is to add so rapidly to the number of members that no one will at most pay more than \$400 or \$500. Already a bond has been paid, the holder of which had paid in but \$20. He received his full \$1,000 and dropped out. The originators of the scheme are considered honest men and have a belief that it will last, but they do not seem to consider where the men comprising the latter half will get their money. Several prominent men in this city have been approached, their names being desired, but so far they have refused to accept the bonds, although they were offered bonds free of cost, the purpose being to pay them out in full for advertising purposes.

A Masher Mashed.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Charles Sutherland was arrested here, charged with having robbed his sister's bean. A handomely dressed man accompanied Miss Sutherland home, and remained until a late hour at night. As he left the house her brother struck him heavily blow with a club, knocking him down and then went through his pockets and secured \$13.50. Sutherland's friends claim that the man was a masher, and that the brother simply vented his frustration and indignation and then paid himself for his exertions. The complaint was made by the sister, who refused to give the man's name.

Found Dead in Bed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 24.—Mr. Joe Crane, the oldest son of Major George W. Crane, was found dead in bed at his father's home. The cause of Mr. Crane's death is attributed to injuries he accidentally received last month while sitting under a tree. A negro telephone lineman, shocked by electricity, fell of the pole, and the spurs of his chaps struck Mr. Crane in the chest, penetrating deep near the heart, from which he never fully recovered. Mr. Crane was thirty-one years old, and connected with his father in the cotton business.

Found with a Bullet in His Head.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 24.—News has just reached here of a most horrible murder just over the line in York county. The victim is J. S. Wright, a prominent farmer, brother of Mrs. Judge Witherspoon. He was found on the roadside near his home in the direction of Rock Hill, with a bullet in his head. Two negroes have been arrested, and there is considerable talk of lynching. Two pistols were found on the persons of the negroes.

Lynched Without Cause.

FRANKLIN, Ky., July 24.—A mob about two hundred strong took Job Granger, a negro, from the jail here and hung him to a tree. Granger a few days ago chased a white man with a knife, but did not injure him. The tree is the same from which Hicks and Taylor, two murderers, were lynched several years ago.

Cloud Burst in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, July 24.—A cloudburst in the lower part of Richmond county washed away the narrow gauge road in three places. The wind was so fierce that it blew down corn and cotton and ruined a large area.

SUICIDE OF A GEORGIAN.

An Athens Citizen Hangs Himself Early in the Morning.

ATHENS, July 23.—Athens is aroused from center to suburb over the first suicide the city has known for many a year. The excitement is made all the more intense because of the popularity of the man who committed the frightful self-murder, for he was held in the utmost respect and good esteem of every citizen. It is none other than Mr. William U. White.

Early in the morning, about daylight, Mr. White left his bed and walked through the back hallway to the back yard. His wife awoke as he left the bed, and she heard him unfasten the back door and go out.

The Republican

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1891.

We have received letters asking if Dr. Groce did make the declaration here that he would not vote for Cleveland, if he should be nominated. In our report of his speech we did not care to make this declaration of his public; but since we have been asked the question we must say that he did, and he called God to witness it. He said substantially that he was as good a Democrat as it was possible to make out of an old line Whig, but that if Cleveland was nominated he would rock the cradle or go fishing on election day.

The land loan scheme cannot receive the support of men who are friendly to the interests of the tenant farmers because it discriminates in favor of the land owner as against his tenant. It proposes to furnish the man who is already comparatively well to do money at 2 per cent. to be in turn loaned to the tenant in the shape of supplies at an interest rate of anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent. Dr. Groce admitted in his speech here that the land loan bill would not be a good thing for the tenant farmer, "but," said he, "here comes in the beauty of our sub-treasury bill. The tenant farmer can carry his two or three bales of cotton to the warehouse and get money also." So he can get money also if he sells it outright. But for the sake of argument let it be granted that he would get an advance by warehousing it even to the extent of \$10 a bale. His share would then be only \$20 or \$30, while the money would be dished out to land owners by the thousand not only on land but on the crop, thus giving the landlord a double advantage. Moreover, it would enable large landholders, who are already rich, to borrow money with which to buy more land, to be in turn borrowed on to buy more land and so on, until all the land would pass into the hands of the rich, leaving no opportunity to the landless poor to ever acquire homes. Ask yourselves if this be not the truth. And pause before you question the friendship of men who oppose it.

Government Ownership of Railroads.

Senator George, in his reply to the request of the Amite County Alliance as to his position on the Ocala platform, thus discusses that part of the platform which demands government ownership of railroads in event government "control and supervision of railroads do not remove the abuses now existing," that is high freight rates. We ask our friends of the Alliance as well as those outside to read and ponder it and then in good conscience answer if the remedy would not be worse than the evil complained of. The Democratic party is in favor of supervision, and competition from the building of new roads will eventually bring low freight rates, but the Democratic party can never be brought to the advocacy of government ownership of railroads with the immense burden such ownership would necessarily fix upon the people who toil, not to speak of the danger to our form of government which such a step would entail. Do Democrats of Calhoun want to indefinitely continue the bonded aristocracy? If so they have only to assist in forcing the government to purchase the railroads, and then they and their children for ten generations will be merely hevers of wood and drawers of water for the holders of government bonds and the great army of federal office holders such a policy would fix upon the country. Below we print what Senator George has to say on this head. In a future number we shall print his views on the sub-treasury and land loan bills.

RAILROADS.

"Sixth Demand—Supervision and Ownership of Railroads.—As far as this relates to the 'control and supervision of the methods of public communication and transportation,' it expresses opinions I have long entertained and frequently expressed, and is the settled doctrine of the Democratic party. I oppose the remainder contained in these words, viz: 'and if this control and supervision do not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.' This proposition is a startling one, and the more so that it has received to a considerable extent the favor and support of intelligent and conservative men in the membership of the alliance. It is true that this proposition does not come in absolute shape, but only contingent on the failure of railroad supervision, to remove certain existing abuses not named. It probably never occurred to the framers of this demand, that if the power of government be unequal to secure a fair, just and reasonable service on railroads, much more would that power be unequal to the acquiring of the ownership of these same roads, and the management of them, on the same just and fair and equal terms, after the ownership shall be acquired. The power of supervision is absolute, restrained only by justice. The government can enforce absolute equality and fairness in transportation service, as to all persons. The government can require that only reasonable rates shall be charged. The government can fix these rates beforehand, or after the fact in the first instance to the speaker.

railroad companies, can punish and give redress if excessive rates are charged. It could do no more than this if it operated the railroads through its own officers and employees. It could not do as much, for the 1,500,000 and more employees, if the government owned them, would in a large measure be appointed from political rather than from business considerations, and it would be impossible to prevent them from showing favoritism to their friends. I do not hesitate to say from my knowledge of how government work is done that the present railroad service on the 161,000 miles of railroads in the United States could not be as well done as it is now, without an addition of a

HALF BILLION OF DOLLARS A YEAR to our taxes, and a large increase in the number of the employees also. The people would have to pay damages for the act of any incompetent employees who should cause damage to any person whatever. Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs in Europe has proven less efficient and more costly than in the hands of private parties. But to go further on this line:

The cost of all the railroads in the United States, on January 1, 1891, as shown on paper, is \$9,981,453,146. It is stated, however, that two-fifths of this is water leaving the actual cost at about \$7,000,000,000 (seven billions of dollars.) This large sum must be raised by taxation or borrowing in order to pay for these roads, for I presume no man pretends that we should take them without paying for them, for that could not be done. Such an act of confiscation is prohibited by the constitution. To borrow so large a sum would create such a demand for money as would make the rate of interest enormously high. But assume it would not be over 4 or 4½ per cent. That would amount to about \$300,000,000 (three hundred million dollars) a year, every dollar of which would have to be paid by taxation, besides the principal. A large portion of this sum would go to Europe where a large part of the stock is held, and thus further control our currency. Again, with about 1,500,000, (and the number would constantly increase,) of smart, active, intelligent employees, and with their influence and power, all of them holding their places at the will of the government, there would never be a change in any administration of the government. This disciplined army, counted with the other federal office-holders, would control the destinies of this country for all time to come. Government ownership and management of railroads means the

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EMPIRE at no distant day, or a bloody war to prevent it. Since then, government supervision and control can be made effectual to do justice and right, I am in favor of perfecting the system until justice be done to all. And since the government ownership cannot make transportation service any better and will entail intolerable evils, debts and taxation on our country I cannot contemplate with favor the substitution of ownership for supervision. Besides this the government ownership of railroads, necessarily carries with it the building of all new railroads and branches by the government. With this business transferred to the government, there would come certainly the greatest extravagance and waste accompanied by corruption, both in the action of congress in appropriating money for the building of railroads and their construction afterwards. New railroads would rarely, if ever, be authorized on their merits; but would be the result of log-rolling and combinations in congress. Useless roads would be put in the bill to command more votes, and when built would be run at a loss to be paid by taxation."

GREAT WHEAT TRUST.

Farmers to be United in One Gigantic Effort.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—St. Paul has been made the headquarters of the national movement by the United Farmer's alliance of the country to corner the entire wheat crop of the United States. At No. 317 Wabash street, for several days, a large force of employees has been engaged in sending out circulars with a view of having not only alliance-men of the United States, but all classes of farmers to keep back the wheat crop until prices have been advanced to a high point. The Alliance Press Bureau, Reform Press Bureau and State Press Bureau are working together endeavoring to unite the farmers of the United States in a gigantic wheat trust.

At the head of the movement, which has its headquarters in St. Paul, is George M. Muller, editor of the State and a prominent alliance man. The circular reciting the benefits of the combination and urging the formation of a trust has been made public. The circular estimates the wheat crop of '91 at 500,000,000 bushels. The promoters of the trust believe that four-fifths of this wheat can be held back by farmers for from four to eight weeks and high prices secured.

The Journal learn that at the recent meeting of the Monroe alliance at Perdue Hill, in that county, the alliance endorsed the Ocala platform by a vote of 45 to 30.

Saturday, (today) there will be an Alliance picnic at Rabbit Town. President Adams and others will leaving it in the first instance to the speaker.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF ALABAMA.

THE ADDRESS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It was issued yesterday—A Strong Plea for Party Organization—Full, Free and Intelligent Discussion is what the People Want and Democracy Pleads For—The Declaration of Principles for Democratic Clubs—'United, Success is Ours.'

The committee appointed by the State Democratic Executive Committee at its recent meeting to prepare and issue an address to the Democracy of Alabama, completed its labors yesterday.

The committee was composed of Hon. H. C. Tompkins and Col. John D. Roquemore, of Montgomery, and Col. Gaylord B. Clark, of Mobile. The Committee issued the following address:

To the Democrats of Alabama; For thirty years the Democratic party has been out of power. During that length of time it has never had entire control of the legislative and executive departments of the government. Not having such control, it has been powerless to pass the laws that were and are necessary to relieve the people of the unjust burdens imposed upon them by legislation passed in the interests of the monopolists by the party of the monopolist. But while our party has not been able to relieve the people as it wished to do, it has done much for them. For the past fifteen years, except four, it has controlled the lower house of Congress, and has thereby prevented the enactment of laws that would still further have impoverished and oppressed the people. It is the people's party; it was founded in the first great struggle of the people against power, and chief among its principles to use the language of its last platform, as well as that of its every platform for ninety years, is "Devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written Constitution strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue."

This has been the sheet anchor of its faith, and it is its devotion to this principle that has preserved it through so many years of defeat and that will still preserve it in the future. It is to-day and has for many years been, the party of a majority of all the people and of a large majority of the white people. Notwithstanding it has been in the majority, owing to the character of our government and the want of proper organization on our part, our opponents, the Republicans, thoroughly organized and backed by millions of money, have been able to retain control of one branch of the legislative department of our government, the Senate, every year, except two, for thirty years; during those two years they had the President.

The result of the election last fall assures us success if we but remain united, and if we organize. We can not succeed if we divide or if we remain as an unorganized mass. Our opponents are recovering from the confusion into which their ranks were thrown by the overwhelming defeat of last fall. They are reforming their lines, and their recent conventions in Ohio and Iowa should teach us that nothing but entire harmony and a thorough organization on our part, can assure us that success which, with them is within our grasp.

The National Executive Committee has called upon your committee to take immediate steps towards the organization of Democratic Clubs or Societies in every voting precinct in the State. These clubs or societies have always been found to be the most effective agents in the thorough organization of a party. Democratic societies in the beginning of the present century were the most powerful agents in the overthrow of Federalism and in the establishment of the Democratic party. It was chiefly through their work that Thomas Jefferson, the great founder of our party, was elevated to the Presidency and began the period of Democratic ascendancy that resulted in sixty years of unparalleled progress and prosperity for our country and its people.

The declaration of principles to be adopted by these societies is such as every true Democrat, and we might say, such as every friend of free government, can heartily endorse. It is the creed of Democracy; fealty to it is all that is needed to preserve inviolate the blessings of that liberty which our fathers won through blood and suffering and which we can only preserve by being true to them and to principle. Anything inconsistent with the principles here laid down is undemocratic.

The objects of this society are:

To foster and disseminate Jeffersonian principles of government;

To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of States, local self-government and freedom of elections;

To resist revolutionary changes, and the centralization of power;

To oppose imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered;

To promote economy in all branches of public service;

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many;

To oppose class legislation, which

despoils labor and builds up monopoly;

To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—"Equality before the Law," and

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures.

In a society based upon this declaration of principles, all Democrats, whatever be their vocation or occupation in life, can meet upon a common platform and work harmoniously together for party success.

We urge upon you to organize these societies in every voting precinct without delay. Members of County and Congressional Committees are earnestly requested to take immediate steps for the organization of such societies. When the societies are formed, let the members have meetings as frequently as possible and let them at these meetings have discussions upon the political questions of the day. No proposition, if it be based upon true principles, can be injured by a free, full and intelligent discussion of its merits. If it is not based upon true principles, the people should repudiate it. It can be a delusion and a snare. We repeat, the truth can never be injured by full, free and intelligent discussion. Let these discussions be free from personalities. We fight for measures, not men. Let them be calm, respectful and appeals to reason. They involve our most vital interests, the union of those who believe in Democratic principles. United, success is ours; divided, the party of monopoly will retain power, and all hope for the relief of the people will perish.

Copies of a constitution and by-laws available for such societies will be furnished by the chairman of each of their county committees, and those desiring such a copy can procure one from a county chairman.

Fellow Democrats, much is involved in the contest of 1892. We can and will win if we are but true to ourselves. Let us prepare for the contest by the formation of these societies, in which all Democrats can meet, counsel together for the good of our party, settle all differences if any there may be among ourselves, and take those steps necessary to bring out a full party vote.

H. C. TOMPKINS, Chairman.
GAYLORD B. CLARK,
JOHN D. ROQUEMORE,
Committee.

Cool Springs Alliance.

Resolved 1st. That we the Cool Springs Alliance do not favor the sub-treasury plan, that we believe it unsavory and that it does not meet the needs of the farmers of the South.

Resolved 2d. That we are opposed to the Third Party movement, and are not in favor of the Alliance going into it at this time, and believe that the farmers should seek redress of grievances in the two leading political parties of the country.

Resolved 3d. That we are opposed to the government taking charge of the railroads, but we are in favor of the government taking such supervision over the railroads as is necessary to prevent combinations and extortion and secure to the people proper and reasonable rates.

Resolved 4th. That each of us try to live up to our obligations as Alliance men and that each and all of us see that the constitution of the Alliance is properly met by each individual member.

Resolved 5th. That these resolutions be sent to the Alabama Enquirer and Alliance Monitor for publications.

W. A. BELEV,
Secretary.

By means of the tariff about \$100 per annum is indirectly collected from each head of a family in this country. One-fourth of this amount goes to support the General Government. Three-fourths go to support protected manufacturers. As this tax is collected indirectly at the ports for the Government, and by merchants for the manufacturers, the farmers and mechanics of the North and East have not been able to see it, and have voted the Republican ticket for a whole generation to gratify their spite at the Southern people. If the tax collector had gone to them individually and said, each year, "I want \$25 from you in taxes to support the Government, and \$75 to support the manufacturers," how long would it have been before they would have taken their guns and run him out of the country?—American.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

I. R. Branham, editor Christian Index, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I have used Brady's Catarrh with unfailing, prompt, decided relief."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Alabama Baptist.

We believe that every true Alliance man should discontinue the establishment of so-called "citizens' Alliances." The newspapers report that ex-Mayor Warren S. Reese, of the city of Montgomery, has been appointed to go to the towns of Alabama and organize into the new order all men who are barred from joining the farmer's Alliance. In some sort of indefinite way this "citizens' Alliance" is supposed to be in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance. We are informed that this new order will admit merchants, politicians, lawyers, gamblers, saloon keepers, and every other class of persons known. Now, if all such are in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance in the name of common sense why not admit them directly into the order? Are the members of the different Farmers' Alliances to pay the expenses of these organizers of citizens' Alliances? The original idea to have an organization of farmers was good. Great benefit in different directions has accrued to the country by this organization. Much work yet remains to be done. But, unless it shall go back to its original aims, and throw overboard the designing demagogues, whose connection with the order is perpetuated by the hope of office, and in the bud this new offspring of a politician's ambition, we see an inglorious failure before one of the noblest orders ever put on foot by man. We are not afraid of what shall be the final settlement of questions by the American people. When they have once become aroused to a point where the closest investigations are had their decisions are usually right, but it is sometimes difficult to arouse a people. We are interested in the Farmers' Alliance, and that is why we warn the leading members, the thinkers of the order, to crush out everything that would tend to separate our people. Literature reeking with bitterness is being sent into the homes of the farmers, and they are advised not to read any paper which controverts the positions of said sheets. Speakers who have never read the constitution of the United States, nor the history of the trials and triumphs of this people, are going here and there haranguing the masses, appealing to the prejudice and sowing seed whose fruitage will be a harvest of hatred between the farmer and other classes of people. No good citizen wants to see such a state of affairs. Some of these speakers actually condemn, in the bitterest terms the man or paper that dares to oppose their pet theories. Surely of all citizens we who ask for "equality for all men" and special favors to none" should be willing to hear a free and full discussion of every question that comes before the American people. Let's get at the truth, no matter how our opinions are treated, for truth will last forever, and sooner or later it must assert itself. The office-seeker has been a blighting curse to the Alliance. Its members have been made to believe that he must be elected or the Alliance would go to the dogs, and hence much of the bad feeling already engendered was brought about. Again we urge that such teachers should be dismissed, and above all, let every citizen vote to put in office only men of pure lives. Don't touch the gambler, nor the drinker.

The Land Loan Bill.

We know men who own from 10,000 to 15,000 acres of land in this valley, says the Tusculum Alabamian, and many own 100,000 acres each in the western states. On these lands are thousands of hard working tenants who are furnished by these large land owners with what they need and are charged not less than \$ to 10 per cent for advancing the necessary money. These landlords, under the proposed sub-treasury bill, can get 40 per cent of the value of all these lands at 1 or 2 per cent, and can then lend or advance it to these hard working tenants at 8 and 10 per cent. or they can buy more land with it, and draw 40 per cent. more and so on until the present land monopolists would soon own the country. Verily there is less in this sub-treasury vagary than in any proposition which has attracted public attention since the excitement in the mountains years ago caused by the idea that the telegraph lines caused droughts.

Notice to Taxpayers

The taxpayers of Calhoun county, Alabama, will take notice that the Tax Assessors books for the year 1891 are now on file in this office ready for inspection by them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any errors have been made in their assessment lists for said year 1891, and if so, that they may be corrected by the Commissioners Court, which convenes on the 2nd Monday in August 1891, being the 10th day of said month.

ENNETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on May the 20th, 1891, in favor of R. G. Clark & Co., and against David and James McNeahan, I will proceed to sell public outcry before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., in the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1891, within the legal hours of said day, the following described property, to-wit: The SW 1/4 section 2, township 3 N., and range 3, as the property of David McNeahan, to satisfy said execution; also give the defendant written notice of time and place of said levy and sale.

L. P. CARPENTERS, Sheriff.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

We have for sale a Cotton Seed Oil Mill ready for operation and located on the E. T., Va. & Ga. R. R. An active business man ought to net thirty dollars per day. We have also for sale a good grist mill located on a large stream of water and in a well settled neighborhood. Also a large tract of land in a high state of cultivation. Also a small farm of 240 acres in 3 miles of Jacksonville. Stevenson, Martin & Grant.

Notice Bridge Letting.

Sealed bids will be received by the Commissioners of Calhoun county for the building of two wood bridges in said county at the following places, to-wit: One bridge across Chocococco Creek on the public road leading from Chocococco to Iron City, the other across Tallahassee Creek at John Maxwell. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling at my office. Bids will be received until 3 p. m., Monday August 10th, 1891, at which time said bridges will be let to the lowest and best bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

ENNETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

It is quite the fashion now to take De Witt's Little Early Risers for liver, stomach and bowel disorders. They are small pills, but mighty good ones. Dr. J. M. Crook, sells them.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Crook & Ayers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and settle at once. Dr. Crook can be found in office over his drug store, and Dr. Ayers in same office heretofore occupied by Crook & Ayers.

J. M. CROOK,
T. W. AYERS.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Sarah L. Smith to the New England Mortgage Security Company dated 1st day of March, 1887 and recorded in the probate office for Calhoun County, Alabama. Record of Mortgages, Book No. "Q" Vol. 2, on page 106, and the said mortgage debt being declared due and unpaid, the undersigned Company (Mortgagee) will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House in Range 3, except 14 acres in the NW corner of said tract, in Township 10, Range 3, Calhoun County, Alabama, containing 148 acres, more or less. This sale will be made to satisfy said mortgage debt, together with costs, attorney's fee and the expenses of making this foreclosure. The New England Mortgage Security Company, Mortgagee.

CALDWELL BRADSHAW,
G. C. ELIAS, Attorneys.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE.

Our entire stock of Clothing, Shirts, Hats, Shoes, Ladies Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Millinery, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Carpets, Mattings, Lace Curtains AND TRUNKS

At Cost for Cash

ULMAN BROTHERS, ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

FASHION IS AWAKE!

The world is stirring again changing clothes. You'll find us with every avenue of need paved with the choicest factors of perfect dress. There are some things that make earlier demands than others. A "shift" of suit from the heavy to the LIGHT WEIGHT—then the HAT—the NECK WEAR—the UNDERWEAR. Father and son alike will be seeking out these comforts very soon—of US, we should think, because the gathering is sure to be

THE BEST,

The Latest and the Cheapest.

The mothers will find the best assortment of Boys Shirt Waist and Suits also straw Hats. We have a larger line of these goods than we ever carried.

It is all wrong in these days to say you can't get what's wanted Ready-made. Have you tried us? We've yet to see the man whose taste or whose form "downed" our stock.

Every agent of tact and genius that could be summoned we've thrown into their "get up." We've taken the

BEST MATERIALS

Given them to our Best Artists, and told them to spread themselves. What do you expect out of that—but the best garments? Those who have been dealing at our house need no introduction but those who have NEVER "BEEN THERE" we would like to initiate. For YOUR DEXTERITY we ask you to step in when you pass the famous whose's polite and gentlemanly clerks will show you through our stock.

Agent for the Genuine Taylor Hat.

THE FAMOUS ONE PRICE HOUSE

Noble and Tenth Streets,

Anniston, Ala.

COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT FOR MAN OR BEAST

SAFE SURE SPEEDY

USED FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS FOR RHEUMATISM LAME BACK SPRAINS ETC.

PREPARED BY RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. G. ST. LOUIS MO.

Columbus Daily Enquirer-Sun.

Recognized Leading Journal in Southwest Georgia and East Alabama. Full associated press dispatches. Special correspondents at all the principal cities in the country. Full corps of Special Correspondents at all important towns in Georgia and Alabama. All the latest, local and general news. Editorials on current topics. The Enquirer-Sun is thoroughly Democratic and is a staunch advocate of the agricultural interests of the country. Issues—daily, Sunday and Weekly. Having extended circulation in the entire territory tributary to Columbus, both sides the Chattahoochee river, it is invaluable as an advertising medium. Weekly only \$1 a year. Send for sample copies and premium list. Now is the time to subscribe. Address all communications to B. H. RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ga.

A CARD.

For fresh Groceries of the best brands and greatest variety call on Porter, Martin & Co. They will deliver your purchases with haste and safety. They have a full line of Hardware, Queensware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Harness, Saddles &c., also keep on hand a full supply of building material; such as Lime, Brick, Nails, Shingles &c.

If you want to buy a Wagon, Buggy, Cart, Jump-seat Surry, Carriage, Spring Wagon, or anything on wheels call on Porter Martin and Co. We sell cheap for cash, or on time if properly secured. We have just received 2 car loads of Vehicles of the best manufacture. Call on us before you buy and thereby save money.

PORTER, MARTIN & CO.
Jacksonville, Ala.,
S. Side Public Square

\$3000 A YEAR! I intend to build each year fifty small houses of six or eight rooms, with modern conveniences, and sell them at a profit of \$3000 each. I have the plan and specifications, and will sell them at a low price. I have the plan and specifications, and will sell them at a low price. I have the plan and specifications, and will sell them at a low price.

Non-Resident Notice
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.)
H. L. Stevenson, C. D. Martin and
J. W. Grant vs. G. H. Eastman, P.
H. Cram et al.

In Chancery at Jacksonville, Ala.,
Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.
In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of H. L. Stevenson, one of the complainants and the Defendants G. H. Eastman and P. H. Cram are both non-residents of the State of Alabama, and that G. H. Eastman resides in Jeffersonville in Indiana, and P. H. Cram resides in Middleborough Kentucky and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in this Calhoun County, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them the said defendants to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the third day of August 1891, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against them.

Done at office, in Jacksonville this first day of July 1891.

W. M. HAMES
July 4th. Register.

JAS. HUTCHISON
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,
(Shop at Old Land Company Office.)
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

"M. & H."
Writing Tablets
The handiest, most economical, and best method of putting up writing papers for houses and offices use, (not from your stationer, or sent direct to the Manufacturers.)

HASBROUCK & SINCLEAR,
536 and 538 Pearl St., N. Y.
N. B.—A handsome tablet suitable for Polite Correspondence mailed for Twenty-five Cents.

BROTHERS, WILLETT & WILLETT.
Attorneys at Law.
Jacksonville and Anniston.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Asa Jordan deceased, will sell on Monday the 1st day of June 1891 on the premises of the said deceased, the household and kitchen furniture and other personal property of deceased, to the highest bidder for cash.

S. D. G. BROTHERS,
Administrator.

APPLE TREES.
W. U. ALMON, of Estlin, Alabama, will sell for the next fifteen days 4,000 apple trees, two years old, pretty and straight at \$5 per hundred. Ben Davis, Main, Winesap, and other varieties. Also grape vines, choice and cheap. Will ship to any express office at once.

W. U. ALMON,
Hedlin, Ala.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Asa Jordan deceased, will sell on Monday the 1st day of June 1891 on the premises of the said deceased, the household and kitchen furniture and other personal property of deceased, to the highest bidder for cash.

S. D. G. BROTHERS,
Administrator.

ISBELL COLLEGE, For Young Ladies.

TALLADEGA, ALA.
Opens September 10th, 1891.
Fine Mountain site. New buildings with all modern improvements. Calligraphic, Music, Art, Studies, High Standard. Thorough Christian training. The Bible a Text book for the year. For announcement, apply to Rev. P. P. WISE, A. M., Pres., Jacksonville, Ala.

The Republican

NEW OUTFIT.
JANUARY, 1891.
The capacity for the production of superior work by the addition of the latest improved machinery, newest faces of type and a mammoth stock of carefully selected paper, are unequalled in the South.

I. L. SWAN. R. H. DENMAN

I. L. Swan & Co.,
Real Estate Agents,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Buy and sell town lots, mineral lands, farm lands, stocks and bonds. Have now on hand a quantity of desirable real estate in and near the corporation line of the town, and four valuable ore plants, and half interest in the Landers' marble quarry. Prompt in giving information. Titles examined and prepared without any charge to those doing business with us. Write us, or call at office, Northwest corner of court house.

R. W. WHISENANT & CO.
Real Estate Brokers,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Dealers in
Stocks, Farm and Mineral Lands.

City Property Bought and Sold on Commission.
Property Rented and Rents Collected. Refer by permission to Rowan, Dean & Co., Jacksonville, Ala., Gen. J. W. Burke, President Jacksonville Mining & Manufacturing Co., Comer & Trapp, Anniston, Ala.

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Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.
Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability. Free of Charge.
Recd. McGuffey, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.
J. R. LITTELL,
Washington, D. C.
Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

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BOOK STORE

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but have you called at Eros' store? There are no cramped notions or stocks at Eros'. It's the store of liberal ideas in trading. It's the Book and Stationery Store in the full sense of the word, and of which any city would be proud of. New books almost as soon as the ink is dry. All the standard Periodicals and Weekly papers. School books and supplies which have to sell on their merit and low prices. Fine correspondence paper at lower prices than you pay for common stuff. If you can't come yourself a letter that tells nearly what you want will command the best attention and the goods will cost the same as if personally bought.

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LAW STATIONERY.

Architect's and Engineer's materials. You can confidently call or write for anything in the above line. Whatever goods ought to be in a first class Book and Stationery store are here, and the prices are right.
Noble between 12 and 13 street,
Anniston, Ala.

APPLE TREES.

W. U. ALMON, of Estlin, Alabama, will sell for the next fifteen days 4,000 apple trees, two years old, pretty and straight at \$5 per hundred. Ben Davis, Main, Winesap, and other varieties. Also grape vines, choice and cheap. Will ship to any express office at once.

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S. D. G. BROTHERS,
Administrator.

Geo. V. Elwell, "THE PAINTER."

Practical painting in all its branches
Paper Hanging, &c.

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ROLL TOP DESKS
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THE TERRY MFG. CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. C. FRANCIS,
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MARRIAGE LICENSE
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I. L. SWAN, AGT.,
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Two Good Home Companies to-wit
Georgia Home, Ga.
Central City, Ala.

Cheap Money.
As correspondent of the Loan Co., of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.
H. L. STEVENSON.
July 14th

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TERRY MFG CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. H. CRAWFORD,
Has just received a fine lot of
Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.
Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

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ROME, - - - GEORGIA.

Wholesale and Retail
Bookseller and
Music Dealer.

JUST received a magnificent line of holiday goods: Comb and brush sets, Work-boxes, Writing Desk, Toilet sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Push and Morocco Bound Photograph and Autograph Albums, Poetical Standard Juvenile and Gift Books, Scrap Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Pictures, Engravings, Cases, Bibles, Games, Dolls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Push Boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.
Pianos and Organs from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices.

6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER
and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

Anniston Arms Co.,
No. 917 NOBLE STREET,

Will sell as cheap as any house
North, East, South or West.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols,
CARTRIDGES.

LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL,
Gymnasium Fishing Tackle,
And all kinds of
Sporting Goods.
Agents for
King's Great Western Powder Co.,
Parker Bros. Guns, L. C. Smith's
Guns.
ANNISTON ARMS CO.
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"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

JNO. Y. HENDERSON. H. F. MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY & HENDERSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

OFFICE NO. 3, CARPENTER BUILDING,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

No charge for examining Titles and execution of Deeds. Refer by permission to Bank of Anniston, Anniston, Ala.

C. D. MARTIN
Contractor and Coal Dealer,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Contracts taken for grading streets, roads and railroads, sites for buildings &c. Coal delivered of best character at lowest possible price. Drayage of all kinds promptly attended to. Having large force of mules, wagons, drays, grading tools &c., am prepared to do all kinds of hauling and work in my line speedily and at satisfactory prices.
jan10tf C. D. MARTIN.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS

AT
BARGAIN PRICES
AT CROW BROS.

We have a splendid line of Spring Goods just received. We mean to keep up with the times. We have a nice line of ready made

Spring Clothing

That we will take pleasure in showing our customers. Call before the stock is picked over.

For the Best Carriage, Buggy, or Wagon
FOR THE
LEAST MONEY,
WRITE OR SEE THE
Anniston Carriage Works.

Large stock of every style and grade. Agents for "Fish Bros." Farm Wagon. Don't buy until you see us, and to good parties time will be given. We also carry a large stock of Harness.
ANNISTON CARRIAGE WORKS,
Anniston, Ala., May 2-3m

JOHN RAMAGNANO,
AT HIS
OLD STAND,

Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South.

Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Clarets, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also

Domestic Wines and Brandies.
Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest figures. Also

Sacramental Wines.
Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,
Real Estate Brokers,
Jacksonville, - - - Alabama

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

No Sale-No Charge.
Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,
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Having rented the Jacksonville Hotel, west side public square in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, we most respectfully solicit a part of the public patronage. Our table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. Our servants will be polite and attentive. Our rooms

CLEAN & COMFORTABLE.
Our terms will be as reasonable as any other house of equal accommodations.
MRS. J. E. WALKER.

DR. JNO. M. CROOK

(SUCCESSOR TO)
J. T. DOSTER & CO.
SOUTHSIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Pure Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines Etc.

A full line of Nail, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, at bottom prices.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty.

Country Merchants and Physicians Supplied at Wholesale Prices.

WE HAVE
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Dry Goods AND GROCERIES.

In order to change our business we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Come and See Us
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SPRING GOODS!

We carry the largest and finest stock of dry goods and carpets in this section. We are especially strong in carpets, curtains, shades, draperies, etc., and fine dress goods.

In connection with our dress goods we have a first-class dress making department. Our goods are all marked in plain figures. Samples sent on application. Cut this advertisement out and bring or send it to us and we will give you a discount of 5 per cent.

W. T. WILLSON
Anniston, Alabama.

West side Noble Street, between 11th and 12th.
Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

" " Gold and Silver Shirts.

The BEST, SWIFTEST and LIGHT-EST running Sewing Machine in the World

IS THE SINGER.

Especially Adapted for Family Use.

In Elegant, Convenient and Artistic Cabinet work, with our New (Patented) Stand, and all Modern Improvements. The

Only Perfect
Attachments. More popular than ever. They defy competition. Sold on the most liberal and Easy Terms.

Send for Illustrated Price List. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines, 15, 20 and 25 cents per dozen, postage extra. Parts and attachments for the Singer.

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Central Office, New Orleans, La.

C. T. SAWYER.
NO. 16 WEST 11th STREET, ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

JOE A. MAGNUS & COMPANY,
Wholesale and Retail

Liquor Dealers,
Corner Noble and Tenth Streets (under Opera house),
Anniston, Alabama.

We have the largest stock OLD WHISKIES, FINE BRANDIES and WINES ever brought to Alabama. We receive our goods direct from the producer, and sell as cheap as the same quality can be sold on earth. We solicit the patronage of those wishing

Pure & Unadulterated Goods

We give our personal guarantee with every article sold. Particular attention given mail orders. Everything kept in a first class establishment will be found at our store. Please call or write us.
Very Respectfully,

JOE A. MAGNUS & CO.
Corner Noble and Tenth Streets
ANNISTON ALA.

nov1-ly

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1891.

Read the speech of Governor Tillman on the fourth page of this paper.

The farmers of Calhoun have no intention of leaving the Democratic party. They want relief and they are entitled to it, and the Democratic party is going to give it them when it gets the government.

Most of the men who are going about now detailing the shortcomings of the Democratic party have been very poor Democrats in the past. Of such will the third party in Alabama be made up.

The election in Kentucky resulted in a big Democratic victory. The new constitution was adopted by a big majority. The People's party or third party elected ten members of the Legislature, mainly from Republican counties. The new party polled about 20,000 votes in the State. They boasted, before the election, of ability to carry the State.

We make no apology for consuming so much space this week in the reproduction of Senator George's argument on the sub-treasury bill. This is a much discussed question now and the people desire to hear both sides of it and they will hear it. It is upon this argument that Senator George won the fight in Mississippi over Barksdale, who advocated the sub-treasury. It is as applicable to Alabama as to Mississippi.

The Oxford Voice which is edited by Mr. Guinn, the former Secretary of the County Alliance, says:

"Once give the relief (land loan bill) to the landlords and the tenants are doomed. Agricultural lands will be owned and controlled by syndicates and land loan companies and then it will be root hog or die to the poor man and labor."

And yet the land loan bill is as much a part of the Ocala demands as the bill to loan on farm products.

At the People's Party Convention which met in Springfield, Ohio, the 5th inst., a letter was read from Geo. F. Galtier, promising to carry Alabama in 1892. The letter is said to have created much enthusiasm. If the delegates had known what a small potato and general humbug Galtier is considered to be in Alabama, it would not have enthused so freely. It is doubtful if Galtier will be able to carry himself for the People's Party in 1892. He is a great fellow for changing parties.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Called to Meet in Jacksonville, August 17th, 1891.

Whereas, the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party has recently called upon the Democratic Executive Committees of all the States to take immediate steps towards the organization of Democratic Clubs in every voting precinct in each State, and

Whereas, the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Alabama approving said call, did, on or about the 25th day of July, 1891, issue an address to the Democrats of Alabama, urging them to organize Democratic clubs in every beat without delay, and

Whereas, in said address the following declaration of principles and aims of the party are enumerated as showing the objects of said clubs, viz:

"To foster and disseminate Jeffersonian principles of government; To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of States, local self-government and freedom of elections;

To resist revolutionary changes, and the centralization of power;

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessity of government economically administered;

To promote economy in all branches of public service;

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many;

To oppose class legislation which despoils labor and builds up monopoly;

To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—"Equity before the law," and,

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures."

Now, in pursuance of the above mentioned calls, and to the end that the principles of the Democratic party may be preserved and the unity and integrity of the same be maintained in our country, as chairman of the County Executive Committee, I earnestly invite the co-operation of all Democrats in the good work; and, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as chairman, I issue this call to the several members of the county committee, residing in and representing each beat, to meet in my office in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1891, to consult over the best methods of accomplishing the purposes above declared; and also to fill any vacancies on the committee which may have occurred by death, removal from the beat or otherwise.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Chairman Ex. Com. Calhoun County.

THE GREAT ARGUMENT.

Of Senator George Against the Sub-Treasury and Land Loan Scheme.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

I have already discussed this in the Carroll county alliance letter as a means of holding cotton over from the fall and winter for higher prices in the spring and summer. I have since that heard scheme commended as a means of storing and holding agricultural products, like the trust companies do in order to force a general rise in the price. This view deserves consideration. As to cotton I am sure that this cannot be done to any considerable extent or for any considerable period, if it can be done at all. To do this would require the co-operation of a vast majority of the cotton producers in the United States, and in a few years would require the co-operation of cotton raisers in the other parts of the world. We are not the sole producers of cotton, not even of good or long staple cotton. Cotton is raised in Brazil, India, Egypt, the Argentine Republic, China and Russia, and many other countries. The production is now being vastly augmented. In 1862, a convention at London from thirty-six different countries in which cotton was raised, agreed that in each, cotton could be raised profitably at fair prices. Any extraordinary stimulation by a great and artificial rise of prices would rapidly increase production elsewhere. This would have the effect in a few years of reducing the price below what it is now. The world wants cotton, because it wants cheap clothing for the mass of mankind. The increased production would soon supply to a great extent the deficit caused by our withholding cotton from sale, for a higher price. Besides, if we temporarily succeed in raising prices, there would at once begin a lessening of the consumption. Any great rise in the price of cotton means an increase in the price of cotton goods. Cotton on account of its cheapness is in whole or in part the clothing of the great mass of mankind.

The poor always buy less when prices are raised. They would buy still less, knowing there is a great crop in America held in government warehouses for higher prices to be artificially raised by withholding it for a few months from the market. They would wait for the inevitable fall when the cotton must be sold to meet the advances made on it. There are few who cannot still longer wear their old clothes if new clothes are at a high price. The temptation to do this would be irresistible when it was known that prices must soon be lower. Old clothes would be renovated and patched; every economy used to save from the purchase of high-priced goods. In this way there would be a greatly decreased consumption during the whole time prices were artificially raised. Besides, the cotton not affected by the trust and raised in other countries would freely go to market and supply, as far as practicable, the diminished demand occasioned by the great American government trust. When the time came when we must sell, there would be a great surplus thrown on the market; I say a surplus, for the world having gotten along some how for four or six or eight months with the diminished supply, would also have gotten over the necessity for that supply for the months which had been passed, and our crop retained in our warehouses would be thrown on the market to supply only the remaining months of the year. To make this perfectly plain, suppose an average crop is raised which, at the usual prices, the world would consume in a year, if we force the world to economize in the use of it for six months, to the extent of one-half the usual consumption, we will find at the end of the six months that one-half the year is gone and only one-fourth of the whole crop is consumed. This leaves three-fourths in lieu of one-half for the remaining six months, which makes the great surplus of 25 per cent of the crop, or 50 per cent more than is needed for the remaining six months, and a consequent enormous fall in the price of cotton.

We get possibly (if the cotton be not sufficiently furnished by other countries) a small advance on one-fourth of the crop, and a ruinous sacrifice on three-fourths. It is, however, probable that enough of our own farmers will foresee this result and will therefore sell theirs freely at current rates, and thus furnish the world what it needs. In that case there will be no rise in the price and no great sacrifice at the end of the season of holding, but the world will go on as usual, except that those holding their cotton will lose interest, and in its weight, and pay extra charges and interest.

But whilst this would be the result as to clothing (cotton), it would operate differently as to the food—wheat, oats and corn. If these be held in store for high price, it is in the power of those holding to get high price. In times of scarcity of food and high prices, there is not so much a diminished consumption as there is a resort to the cheapest and commonest articles of food, instead of the dearer; so that these cheap articles are consumed as much or more than ever. These necessary articles, wheat and corn constitute the cheapest of all articles of food that we have in any large quantity. The consumption of which would go on during the high prices just as before, except that inferior and cheap flour and meal would be substituted

for the better grades. There is no device, as in case of clothing, for making a given quantity go further. Human necessities for food make them daily, imperative demands, which must be met. There is no such thing as making the breakfast, dinner, or supper of to-day serve for to-morrow; when once used they are gone forever. They cannot be stored for future use. The same is true of our northern friends might and would use the trust of the government warehouses for storing staple crops for their wheat and corn, and at the end of the period of storage, if it should ever come, escape the glut and surplus, and the consequent low price sure to come from a like operation in cotton. So it appears that the government warehouse, if the sub-treasury scheme should be adopted, would act as a double disaster to us in lowering the price of cotton which we sell, and in increasing the price of wheat and corn which we buy.

SUB-TREASURY AS ADDING TO THE CURRENCY.

The scheme, being to lend United States notes on cotton, etc., at 80 per cent of its value and then to return the notes to the treasury when the produce is sold, it becomes material to inquire whether the 80 per cent advance is a real addition to the currency of Mississippi. That it would be an addition to the amount of money in the United States may be conceded. But what concerns us in Mississippi is not that, but an increase in Mississippi—an increase that would benefit us and not other people alone. Every fall, winter and spring money is sent to the south, which together with bills of exchange is used to pay for our cotton. It is noticeable that as soon as the cotton crop is sold we suffer again from the chronic scarcity of money. Money comes to Mississippi for no other purpose practically, as we have very little else to exchange for. If 80 per cent be loaned by the government on cotton, no other money will be exchanged or put into circulation for that much of the cotton crop until it is finally sold and taken from the warehouse. At the very moment this happens the amount of the 80 per cent advance must be paid back into the treasury with the addition of interest and charges. So that as far as that 80 per cent is concerned the advance or loan does not add to the currency in Mississippi a single dollar. Until sale of the cotton the money of the manufacturer (or speculator if you please) is not put out, and at the very instant of sale, the 80 per cent advance is paid into the treasury and taken from circulation. The 80 per cent advance and the money for which the cotton is finally sold can never circulate in Mississippi at the same time; the latter comes in when the first goes out. That is too clear for controversy.

As to the 20 per cent which is embraced in the certificate given to the depositor or owner of the cotton, it is clear that adds nothing to the circulation, until it shall be sold to a northern or European customer. For if sold to a Mississippian he but uses his own money, which he had before. But when sold ultimately to the manufacturer, that much more will be added to the currency. But this 20 per cent addition together with the 80 per cent makes but the 100 per cent, for which the cotton might have been sold at first, and it therefore does not increase the currency in Mississippi beyond what it would have been if the cotton had been sold outright in the first instance. If there be a rise in the price after the loan, there will be an addition to that extent in the currency. If there be a fall, there will be a diminution to the extent of the fall, and this would happen exactly in the same way if cotton was held by the owner, without the government advance. So it is clear there will be no addition to the currency of Mississippi by the sub-treasury scheme.

Will additional money come to the south for any purpose than the purchase of cotton? It will not, for the reason that we have nothing else to sell, and for the additional reason that the money destined to buy our cotton must be kept for that purpose and that purpose alone, for the advance in United States notes must be taken up by the sale of the cotton. The money intended for our cotton will, until final sale be "fixed and motionless" in the vaults of the banks, or be used in speculation in Wall street. If it be invested in other permanent uses, then it would not remain for use for ordinary trade purposes, after the sale of the cotton and the redemption of the treasury notes advanced on it. Money can be used in commercial and manufacturing countries with safe expectation of return in a few weeks or months. But in agricultural countries it is different. There it can be used to be returned only on the maturity and sale of the crops. Money, therefore, can't and won't be sent to Mississippi till needed to buy cotton.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY.

We have now \$24 per head in circulation, exclusive of the amount held in the United States treasury, which, on May 1st last, was \$700,152,833.04. It is estimated, and I believe it is nearly correct, that whilst this is so as to the whole country, there is not more than \$4 per capita in Mississippi and in the south. It results that the unequal division gives the north and east probably as much as \$70 or \$80 per capita; so that interest there is only from 2 to 6 per cent, whilst it is from 10 to 15 here. The great thing to be done when increasing the currency is to remedy this unequal division, otherwise it does us little or no good. If the same causes for this unequal distribution

continue to operate, the same results will follow whatever may be the increase.

What we want is not so much an increase in the currency generally, as an increase in Mississippi. If we fail to increase the currency in Mississippi, we fail altogether. To increase the money in Wall street alone will but add to the power of those who are already over-rich, enlarging the possessions of those who do not need and leaving the famishing to die. Can this addition be made to Mississippi? I think it can, but not by the sub-treasury scheme.

I proceed now to consider the cause of and remedy for the unequal division.

In Mississippi we receive about \$40,000,000 annually for our cotton—about \$38 per capita of our population. We receive it, but to keep it is impossible. We are a part of the world, and must live in and move with it. Under the existing conditions we must and do, spend nearly all of it. It goes to those outside the state who sell us what we need. We might possibly live harder and spend less. We might go to the extent of dispensing with everything but the absolute necessities of life. But we ought not to be compelled to do this in order to get our just share of the currency of the country. We live hard enough, heaven knows. We ought not, in times of peace, be compelled through unjust governmental policies to make the sacrifices and use the self-denial required only by war. There must be a change in the economic and financial condition before we can get relief.

HUMAN LABOR AGAINST MACHINERY.

Mississippi and the south generally use human labor with animal power almost exclusively in producing money-getting commodities. The north and east use water and steam power and machinery with comparatively little human labor. We are running the race with the north and east by putting the nerves and muscles of men against the tireless power of steam and iron. But more and worse! We use our little power in making the cheapest of all products—the raw material. The north and east use their immense power, steam and machinery in converting this raw material into the most costly—the finished articles. Our raw material converted into these costly fabrics is increased in value by this conversion from 200 to over 1000 per cent.

It is estimated that the machinery of the north and east does the work of more than two hundred millions of men. This machinery is neither clothed nor fed, and needs no sustenance but coal. It has no children to educate, feed and clothe when unable to work. It represents over 200,000,000 of men or counting five to a family 1,000,000,000 of people in creating and distributing wealth, and not one single human being in its consumption. We lack nearly all this. We produce by human labor almost exclusively, and that too, products of unskilled or cheap labor. We exchange the cheap for the high priced and hence give more than we receive.

Is it wonderful that they are rich and we are poor? that they have money and we have none? Why this difference in production? The answer is easy.

First, the war destroyed our capital. Reconstruction and negro suffrage destroyed the confidence of the world in our local governments. Capital is timid. It takes no risks. It prefers slow gains if only it has absolute security. It is afraid of negro rule except when it governs us. It therefore prefers to haul our cotton to the north and east and there manufacture goods for sale to us and others though at greater cost, if only sheltered by a protective tariff, than make greater gains by coming south and working here. There are such things in commerce and business as rats in our dirt roads, when once in them it is difficult to get out. Southern statesmen have seen and appreciated the situation and have tried to remedy it. They saw that as long as the present situation should continue, we should remain financial vassals of the manufacturing states. The remedy they sought was in free trade (by which I mean not trade absolutely free, but trade impeded only by a revenue tariff). The protective system builds up manufacturers in the north and hinders their establishment in the south.

You will ask why this is, it ought to operate equally? They are already established in the north; there are the old rats in which that business runs, and there is the fear of state governments and negro suffrage. So long as they can do well there, they will not in order to do better, take the risk of coming here. The manufacture of cotton, wool, iron, steel or wood is cheaper here than in any part of the civilized and industrial world. The raw material is cheaper, largely so. Labor, owing to our genial climate and the low cost of living, gains more than labor in the north, even when the latter receives more than double in negro wages. Coal and water power are abundant and cheap. Everything is favorable to successful enterprise in this direction except the financial policy of the government. So we manufacture but little.

In addition to what has been said as to "old rats" and the timidity of capital, comes that which if removed would overcome the rats and the timidity and all other obstacles, viz: The protective tariff.

By this European competition is shut out. The manufacturers of the United States co-operate only with each other and then only when they can't combine. So that the disadvantage of one at the north is balanced

by a like disadvantage of the other. Remove the protection and put American manufacturers in sharp competition with the European, and then the work must be done here, at the best and cheapest place, or it can't be done at all profitably. This would make both the European and the northern manufacturers seek our borders. This great truth, often overlooked, was made plain by a great southern senator (Mr. Coke) in a speech made in the senate on February, 1882. (See Cong. Rec. 47th Cong., 1st sess., p. 911.) From it I extract as follows:

THE EXTRACT.

We of the south can manufacture healthfully without bounties, and command our home markets against competition under the protection of natural causes, and prominent among these is the fact that our cotton, wool, hides and other raw materials are at our doors without freight charges, and our factories would be in the midst of the consumers of our products." * * *

"If we had free trade now, or what is the same thing on tariff for revenue only, manufacturing capital, in order to surround itself with the most favorable conditions for free competition with the world, and to realize the largest profit, would, for the reasons I have given, flow at once into the south for investment, as it's most profitable field for operation." * * *

The protective tariff alone has enabled the New England states to draw our raw materials to their factories. Take that away and the factories and workshops will move to the raw material."

Here again we find the protective tariff our greatest enemy, neutralizing all the advantages which nature has given us and also with capacity to destroy all beneficial legislation. In this same line and to accomplish the same end, I offered an amendment to the tariff bill passed in 1883, admitting free of taxes, "machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods or goods composed of hemp, jute, ramie and all tools of mechanics suited for use by manual labor, and all iron ties known as cotton ties." It is needless to add that it was voted down and so were the sentiments of Senator Coke, and we were again deprived of a fair chance to run the race of life with our more favored northern brethren. I have mailed you a copy of the speech I made in favor of this proposition.

If we could manufacture here a large share of what we consume, the money we spend for the articles, instead of going north and east, would remain with us to revivify trade and enterprise among our own people. A large part of the \$35 per capita we receive each year for our cotton would be kept in the state, and the continual drain of our money to other quarters would in a large measure cease. Besides all this, as I pointed out in my speech before alluded to, suitable employment would be furnished for our laboring women and children, and thus the bread-winners in our population would be largely increased. The slightest attention will show any one how largely the list of articles which we buy from abroad has been increased, including wagons, plows, all agricultural implements, household and kitchen furniture, carriages, buggies, etc., and all clothing, corn, oats and meat. Thus it is plain that so long as we produce only raw materials to exchange for the costlier articles of manufacture, and suffer the inequalities of the protective system, however economical we may be we cannot retain in Mississippi a share of the currency adequate to our needs, whatever increase may be made to the general volume of money in the United States. We may mitigate the evil, but we cannot destroy it. It would be a wise policy if we could so manage that our cotton crop should be mainly a surplus.

I have said we might mitigate, but could not cure the evil of a "too small circulation" so long as the protective system remains. The \$10 per capita of treasury notes as proposed by me will furnish this mitigation, but the sub-treasury scheme will not; it will rashly increase the trouble. The reason for this is plain: The sub-treasury scheme makes no real addition to the currency of Mississippi, and the addition it makes to the currency of the whole country is temporary, having no other effect than to retire from active circulation the money it supplants, to return again to circulation only when the treasury notes advanced on cotton and other products, shall be taken from circulation and returned into the treasury.

The measure proposed by me is permanent and stable, and is a real addition to the currency of the world if kept a par. It can readily be kept a par by the means provided by the present laws for keeping notes a par and without the addition of a single dollar to the reserve fund in the treasury. Senator Beck, one of the ablest financiers the country ever produced, regarded the present reserve of \$100,000,000 of coin for the redemption of treasury notes (greenbacks) as more than doubly sufficient.

The permanent addition to the currency of one country of good paper money convertible into coin as precisely like the addition of that much coin to the circulation of the whole world. This is in accord with a well known law of monetary science. The impetus given to commerce and industry throughout the world and the rise in prices everywhere, which came from the discovery and working of the gold mines of California and Australia, is one of the best established facts in history. The price of our great staple, cotton,

rose greatly in Liverpool and that raised it here and every where else. So that if we have the addition as suggested by me, we shall also have, without the slightest doubt, a natural rise in the price of our cotton, unless we shall overcome it by such further increase in the amount produced as will surfeit the markets of the world. Against that no scheme can prevail, except by increasing through free trade the markets for cotton consumption all over the world. This addition will give more currency in Mississippi from a sale of our cotton, and therefore a greater fund from which to retain a greater circulation for home use. Yet I would again repeat that so long as the protective system remains to hinder manufactures in the south, and transfer annually \$632,000,000 of wealth to the manufacturing states, we can get no safe and certain relief by any increase in the currency however great.

THE LOAN ON LAND.

This question, so far as I have observed, has not received much advocacy in this canvass. I shall, therefore, spend but little time on it. I regard it as even more objectionable than the loan on cotton, for under any scheme I have heard mentioned it would necessarily create an irredeemable, and therefore depreciated paper currency. A depreciated currency is the worst of all evils for all but bankers and brokers, who gain a percentage whether they buy or sell the depreciated money. It is equally subject to constitutional objection. I have seen no bill formulated on the subject, except Senator Stanford's, which made the loan for twenty years at 2 per cent. This would necessarily lead to that inflation and depreciation of the currency which would render all business unsafe. Besides the adult male landholders in the United States do not exceed, as I believe, 25 per cent of the adult male population. Already in the north the landless are striking at the rights of property in land. There is not the slightest chance that the land loan bill could ever be passed. If it were passed it would increase the violence of the attacks on landed property and increase the now growing sentiment in favor of communism. If it shall become a prominent question in the canvass, I will give it more attention hereafter. I have appended a copy of an editorial written by

Major Barksdale in 1870, as stated by the Free South, which contains an unanswerable argument against this, and also against the sub-treasury scheme. I do this not to show any inconsistency in the writer, but to give you the advantage of the reasoning contained in it and to supply the deficiency in my own.

THE \$10 PER HEAD CIRCULATION.

Your resolution asks me how I propose to get the \$10 per head in circulation among the people, "whether through Wall street and the banks, or has he a plan by which it will come direct to the people?" I answer that I do not propose to allow Wall street or the banks to have one cent of it in its progress to the people. This is what I mean to prevent. How much or how little these financial actors may get from the people afterward depends on whether the protective tariff robbery shall still continue or not. The great truth on which my answer is based is contained in the fifth demand of the Ocala platform in these words:

"We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expense of the government, economically and honestly administered."

Never was a grander truth in political economy stated more clearly and with more logical precision. I plant myself on it, as I have done during all my political life.

The money of the country should be kept in the hands of the people who earn it, and not be taken by the government for its own use beyond actual necessity, nor transferred, as is done by the protective tariff, from one class to another. The one great trouble is that the money earned by the southern people is not permitted to remain with them, but is taken annually to the extent of \$8 per head for revenue purposes, and \$10 more per head as a transfer to the manufacturers. For proof of this I refer to my letter to the Carroll County alliance, before alluded to. Reduce this taxation and destroy this transfer, and the money thus saved remains in the hands of the people. From this truth, as enunciated by the Ocala platform, I deduce the means of getting the \$10 per capita into circulation. Reduce or suspend taxation still further, so that instead of a surplus there will be a deficit in the treasury. Let the surplus be on the side of the people and the deficit transferred from the people to the treasury. Let this deficit be supplied by the issue of treasury notes to the amount stated, and let them be paid out in the expenditures of the government. This is the way all government notes have heretofore been paid out and get among the people.

A beautiful skin, bright eyes, sweet breath, good appetite, vigorous body, pure blood and good health result from the use of Dr. J. M. Crook.

Purifies the blood, increases the circulation, expels poisonous humors and builds up the system. What more do you want a medicine to perform? Dr. J. M. Crook's Sarsaparilla is reliable. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Camp Hammond.

CAMP HAMMOND, AUG. 3, 1891.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—While sitting under "Cedar Row," enjoying the beautiful sunshine and the refreshing breeze that are playing hide and seek with the clouds, my thoughts would wander to Tredex and to you. I therefore decided to improve the golden moments by writing you a little of what we are doing to while the time away.

I can assure you that our stay thus far has been pleasant beyond my most sanguine expectations, and the present prospects seem to indicate more pleasant weather for the remainder of our stay. We are never lonely in the least, for we have visitors every day, and have made some very pleasant acquaintances at Tampa and in the neighborhood.

A party composed of Messrs. Wright and families, Mrs. Ross and children from Davisville, Ala., and Mrs. Ragan, of Alexandria, Ala., have been here a week, and are well pleased with the springs and camp life.

This seems to be quite a favorite resort of the young people, especially on Sunday. There are now about sixty or seventy-five visitors here yesterday.

We have quite a novel way of mailing our letters, as the train does not stop here in passing. We get our letters ready, secure a stick about three feet long, make a slit in one end, slip the letters in, and as the train rushes by, we hold up the stick and the mail gets "grabbed" out of our hands. We have learned, in waiting for the train, a new mode of fortune telling. If one can walk ten rails without falling off, the person your friends may name will be married soon. We have learned, in waiting for the train, a new mode of fortune telling. If one can walk ten rails without falling off, the person your friends may name will be married soon. We have learned, in waiting for the train, a new mode of fortune telling. If one can walk ten rails without falling off, the person your friends may name will be married soon.

We regretted losing Miss Lane from our party very much indeed, as she added so much to the pleasures of camp life with her winning manners and happy contentment.

We were quite glad to see our friends, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Vance, who drove out one afternoon last week. We only regret that their visit was so short, and that Mr. Ragan drove over from Alexandria the same afternoon, and were gladly welcomed to Camp Hammond.

There was protracted meeting at "Angel's Grove" last week. A party from our camp walked over on Thursday, intending to remain only for the morning service. At noon recess some of our friends insisted on our taking a drive out, and Mr. Ragan drove over from Alexandria the same afternoon, and were gladly welcomed to Camp Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Crook, Miss Dora Crook, and Mr. Hosea Dean were over to see us Saturday.

Miss Dora Crook and brother spent yesterday with us and we were glad to welcome them among us.

Quite a number of friends came out in the afternoon, among them Miss Lucy Whisenand, Mr. E. E. Forney, Stevenson, O. S. Crook, E. Whisenand, Arnold, Skelton, and others.

Mr. Brothers and Mr. Sam Wyly drove out this afternoon, and all the inmates of "Camp Hammond" were delighted to see them.

We have a small boat, and nearly all of our girls have learned to paddle a boat, so when you "Jackson Williams" come out, we can row and give you a nice ride on the limpid waters that flow so serenely by us. We have nice books, magazines and papers to read, among them the REPUBLICAN, which we all want to read at once.

I fear I have trespassed too much on your generosity, and the fate of my communication will be the inevitable "waste basket." We were glad to have the editor with us, and hope to see him again soon.

We are improving very much, especially myself, and I am rather afraid my friends will not recognize me when I return to beautiful Tredex.

Trusting you will be lenient on this little missive, and with hearty good wishes for the prosperity of our REPUBLICAN, I am

Very sincerely,

ELENOB.

FARMER'S PLANS UPSET.

To Corner Wheat in Minnesota Constitutes a Criminal Conspiracy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25, 1891.—The farmers of Minnesota will not be likely to corner the wheat market after all. The discovery was made to-day that a constitutional amendment make the proposed action of the Alliance, under the Muller circular, a criminal conspiracy.

The strange thing about the whole matter is the fact that the measure was introduced in the winter of 1887 by Ignatius Donnelly, who is now president of the Minnesota Alliance. It passed both houses of the Legislature, was almost unanimously adopted by the vote of the people in the fall of 1888, and is now section No. 35 of article No. 4 of the constitution. It reads:—"Any combination of persons either as individuals or as members or officers or any corporation to monopolize the markets for food product in this State or to interfere with or restrict the freedom of such markets is hereby declared to be a criminal conspiracy and shall be punished in such manner as the Legislature may provide."

The amendment was aimed at speculators and intended to prevent corners in wheat and other agricultural products, and Mr. Donnelly did not foresee that a party, of which he was the head should one day be caught by the law. The Alliance wheat corner, so far as Minnesota is concerned, is therefore off.

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WHITE DIVISION NEGRO SUPREMACY.

THE ONLY ULTIMATE RESULT OF SUCH A COURSE.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, met Ben Terrell, the Noted Alliance Lecturer, and Discussed With Him the Sub-Treasury Plan—The Governor's Arguments were Able and Unanswerable.

Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, met Ben Terrell, the Alliance Lecturer, at Spartanburg and opposed the sub-treasury in an able speech. The News and Courier gives the substance of it as follows:

Gov. Tillman then took up the Ocala platform and discussed it from the opening to the closing section. He laid great stress on the value and importance of the free coinage of silver, and explained the robbery committed by the demonetization. He then argued in favor of all income tax and the absolute necessity of having Senators elected directly by the people so as to get rid of the power exercised by millionaires who bought and sold the people like cattle and hogs.

He claimed that the sub-treasury bill had come to the people downward from the St. Louis meeting in a perfunctory way, and that it had gone back to Ocala and been endorsed in the same way, with the result and effects not understood by the people, the source of authority. (Applause.) "But I will not deny," he said, "that the agitation has done great good in this broad country of ours, for it has called the attention of the world to the fact that the producing classes are sorely oppressed and are demanding, crying for relief." (Applause.)

Governor Tillman then touched upon the currency question. I am, he said, in favor of a flexible currency, of a greater volume of currency; but I maintain that a flexible currency as enunciated by Colonel Terrell means an attempt to fix the price of commodities by statute. That, my friends, is a fallacy, because the price must be regulated by the inflexible law of supply and demand.

FOLLY OF THE COTTON STORAGE IDEA.
Governor Tillman said that in case cotton got jammed up in the warehouses the consumers would know that it would have to come out in time, and that just as soon as the quantity was known, which could not be concealed, the price would gravitate to its normal level. This illustration he introduced to show that an artificial means could not evade or run counter to an established law in the commercial world. It was asserted, he said, that by spreading the supply over twelve months the fall in price would be prevented, and that the evils of inconsistent prices would be obviated. They had, however, forgotten that by the terms of the bill, by which the whole could be only held for twelve months, one-twelfth of the crops must be sold each month, and that there was nothing absolutely to prevent the speculator from having the same chance as he holds under existing laws. He would have the same chance with the sub-treasury as he now has with the people. The governor held to the position that the sub-treasury bill was class legislation, or, as he put it to-day, "it is a special privilege rather than a right." I admit, he said, that the government has loaned money, but the right for such action, is based on the general welfare clause of the constitution, and not upon proscriptive or statutory right. It will not be denied that any scheme may take for its assumption of right, the elastic general welfare clause of the constitution, which from its name settles no specific right or principle.

GOOD DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.
I hold again, said Governor Tillman on the next branch of discussion, that the sub-treasury bill is fairly open to the charge of paternalism. It proposes to concentrate the business of the people in the hands of a centralized power at Washington, and this is in absolute contradiction of the principle laid down by Jefferson that the government governs best that governs least. (Applause.) In other words, that there should be equal rights to all and special privileges to none. He would appeal, he said, to the good sense and patriotism of the people in the majority to aid in the obtaining of just and reasonable laws, instead of the partisan favoritism shown by the government in the maintenance of national banks and nursing private manufacturing industries. (Applause.)

POLK AS A SOCIALIST.
He characterized Colonel Polk's views on the money question, referring to the government lending money with the avowed intent of injuring other classes of business, as socialism. It would amount in end to a division of the property of the people and produce a condition in which the prevalent and the improved would share alike.

Governor Tillman repeated here that the Alliance all agreed as to grievous wrong existing, and that the dispute was only as to the remedy. He pointed out as causes of the burden on the people of the South the inequalities of the burdens laid on their shoulders as compared with the people of the North and elsewhere. He showed that the millionaire and the poor farmer were the

simultaneous and the necessary product of such laws. He thought that there was just as much hope at present for getting the sub-treasury bill through as there was for the South being paid for negroes or getting the Federal pensions reduced. On the contrary, he saw a disposition to pension every hummer, whether or not he had ever heard the whiz of a bullet. In fact, he believed the time was coming when the pensions would be increased to \$200,000,000.

ABOUT THE THIRD PARTY.

Governor Tillman then paid his respects to the third party. He read tabulated statements showing the electoral strength of the Democratic and Republican parties of all the states. He took those states in which the farmers are in the majority, and said that if all of them declare for a third party they can not elect the President. The idea is, he said, for the Western and Southern farmers to control the country, but that will be impossible if they carry all the States in which the farmers have a majority. It should be remembered that, while there are 8,000,000 engaged in agriculture, there are 11,000,000 engaged in either occupations. They should remember that the Republican farmers in the North are particularly bitter, hostile and partisan as regards the South, and that the Democrats are for the most part from the cities. They should remember that the Democratic majority of 60,000 in the city of New York has been, and can be, discounted by the Republican farmers of New York State. They should remember that Kansas had given 80,000 majority for Harrison, and yet we are asked by them to turn our backs on the Democrats of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Indiana, and this too for the mere risk of electing a Democratic President by the Western vote.

THE DANGER OF DIVISION.

Governor Tillman showed that the sub-treasury could not be forced on the National Democratic Convention, and that the issues now can only have the result of dividing the National Democratic party, as it did in 1860, and give the Republicans a continued lease of power. I ask you, he said, do you not realize that there are anxious politicians all over the United States, and right here, too, in South Carolina, who are frequently praying that we divide here today? Do you not know that the Haskell party is watching our proceedings and is hoping for and expecting a division, and so are the Republicans and all other opponents of the State Democracy? He would remind the Alliance that Senator Peffer, the exponent of Kansas Alliance, had said that of course he would support the Alliance, but will vote with the Republicans on other interests, and that Powderly the chief of the other wing of the industrial army, the Knights of Labor, coupled his support of the Alliance demands with the condition that political equality should be accorded the negro. I maintain, he concluded in vigorous style and earnest manner, that division in South Carolina means the negro.

SPLITTING IN MONROE

The Extreme Men of the Alliance Cause The Trouble.
Monroe Journal.

The county Alliance, at its meeting at Perdue Hill last week, adopted the Ocala platform by a vote of 45 to 30, and by its action Monroe county stands committed to its endorsement. The Journal very much regrets that this issue has been forced on the politics of the county; that this illegitimate test is to be applied to the membership of the Alliance. It had hoped that more conservative action would have been taken, and averted the division that will inevitably result.

The white men of Monroe county are Democrats by birth, Democrats by instinct and education, and it has been our boast that they have always stood on the right side of every question. They have always worked together in peace and harmony, guaranteeing to each other perfect freedom of thought and action. What means this innovation, this infringement at this late day? What but harm can result from it? Many Democrats cannot endorse the platform, and as conscientious Alliance men cannot remain in the order and oppose what are claimed to be its cardinal principles. There is but one honorable course for them to pursue—withdraw—and that will cause a breach that will require years to heal, if ever.

Mr. Stanford's Position.

Senator Leland Stanford writes that he has received so many letters approving his land currency bill, and suggesting his name as a presidential candidate that he has been led "to reflect upon the possibility of a nomination." The upshot of this is that he has concluded "not voluntarily to be a candidate, and much less to seek a nomination." This means that he will willingly be an involuntary candidate.—Springfield Republican.

APPLE TREES.

W. U. Almon, of Eufaula, Alabama, will sell for the next fifteen days 1,000 apple trees, two years old, prettily and straight at \$5 per hundred. Ben Davis, Maun, Winson, and other varieties. Also grape vines, choice and cheap. Will ship to any express office at once.
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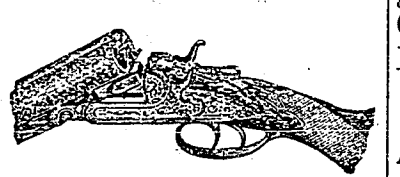
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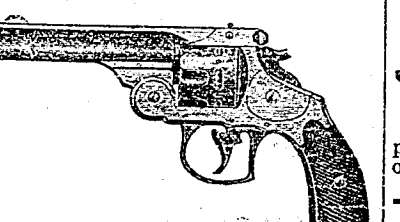
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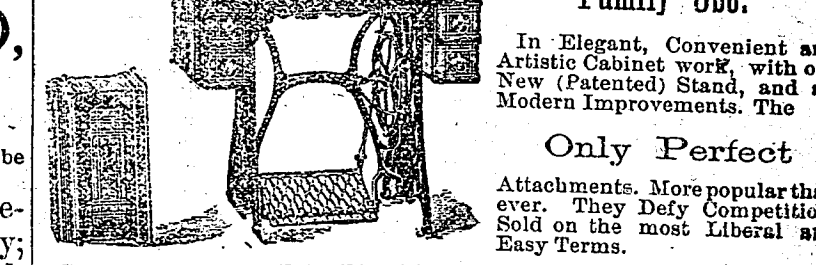
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Wholesale and Retail

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We have the largest stock OLD WHISKIES, FINE BRANDIES and WINES ever brought to Alabama. We receive our goods direct from the producer, and sell as cheap as the same quality can be sold on earth. We solicit the patronage of those wishing

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We give our personal guarantee with every article sold. Particular attention given mail orders. Everything kept in a first class establishment will be found at our store. Please call or write us.
Very Respectfully,
JOE A. MAGNUS & CO.
Corner Noble and Tenth Streets
ANNISTON, ALA.
nov1-14

Aug. 8.—The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree against a negro named Daniels, who was shot and killed on a prominent street in New Orleans, by a negro man who he shot in the back. The name is thought to be fatally

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1891.

Mrs. Lease, the Kansas woman who has been making speeches in Georgia, addressed the Legislature of that State some days ago in favor of the third party.

And now the bondsmen of agent Wynne, of the Georgia State Alliance Exchange, have found a hole through which they may escape liability and the loss is left to fall on the shoulders of the poor farmer whom Wynne and other such scoundrels have been weeping over.

The people of Calhoun are a brave and fair people. They despise political cowards and fence straddlers. In times like these, when the Democratic party is in jeopardy from assault both from within and without the lines, they want to know where every man stands who assumes to be a leader or adviser of the people. Men too timid to show their hands fully and freely cannot count on their favor for anything.

The defection of Mr. Wynne, the manager of the Georgia Alliance Exchange has created much excitement in Georgia. It was at first placed at \$10,000, then at \$24,000, then at \$30,000 and now it is not known how much more it may be. The whole business is in a muddle and charges of corruption are rife. It is said Wynne conspired with wholesale merchants to buy from them at their own prices, upon payment to him of a commission. Other irregularities are charged and the confidence of the farmers of Georgia has been betrayed.

The latest Georgia political sensation is the resolution of the Georgia Legislature to investigate charges of corruption against eight members of the body. It is charged that Livingston has said that he could easily have elected Pat Calhoun United States Senator, if he had consented to pay money for votes and that eight members came to him and Calhoun and offered to sell out. The investigation will arouse great bitterness of feeling. Some members of the Legislature do not hesitate to say that Livingston has been telling lies, while others uphold him. And so it goes.

At a meeting of the Republican clans in Birmingham, a few days ago, a general reconciliation among the factions was had. The order was given to organize negroes into leagues and the general work of preparation for downing the Democratic party in this State was begun. They count on Democratic dissension to enable them to put this State again in the hands of their party, but they will be mistaken. Democrats may disagree as to some of the Ocala demands, but they all unite in the determination to have no more Radical rule in Alabama. We have had enough of that party to last a century.

All the returns show that there will be the greatest crop made in the United States this year that has been made any year since the war. A surplus of one hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat alone will be made. The corn crop is enormous and much of it will be consumed in Europe to make up for the short crop there. In many other parts of the world the crops have been short and there will be enormous demand for our foodstuffs. The South has made a big cotton crop and the price, consequently, will be low; but the South has made also good grain crops and this will counterbalance loss on that side. All signs point to a prosperous year in 1892 with an abundant money supply caused by the importation of gold to pay for the grain and cotton shipped abroad.

The Radical party has found sufficient encouragement from threatened Democratic divisions to reorganize for a fight for supremacy in this State in 1892. The leaders have come together at Birmingham and healed all differences. When it comes to a question of killing the Democratic party in Alabama, that party is united. But the Democratic party is not idle. Democratic clubs are being rapidly formed all over the State and the Democratic watch fires are being kindled on every hill top. The old party is rousing from its slumber and preparing to meet the issue of white supremacy or negro domination. The Radical beast in Alabama may as well retire growling to its lair. Its opportunity in Alabama has not yet come and it is the prayer of all patriots that it may never come.

Don't believe everything you hear now until you investigate it. The campaign liar has made his appearance and will be very industrious from now on. For the present he has his headquarters principally at Jeff Sims' office in Oxford. Jeff is the Radical postmaster at that place and his office is the natural headquarters of the little gang of third party schemers in this county. Jeff greatly loves the Democratic party, of course, and is highly delighted over the prospect of Democratic dissension, of course. He pats the little campaign liar on the back and sometimes lends him his great powers of invention, when the imagination of the campaign liar grows weak. All in fun, of course. Jeff is having lots of fun now; but he won't feel so funny after the elections in 1892.

The State Alliance.

The State Alliance Convention met at Brundridge, in Pike county, Tuesday and is in session at this writing Thursday.

The press committee has given it out for publication that resolutions were passed endorsing the Ocala platform in full and for sending delegates to the third party conference in Washington February 22nd next. A resolution was introduced binding the State Alliance to abide the action of the Washington Conference, but it was voted down. Another resolution was also introduced binding the Alliance to support no man for office who did not support all the demands of the Ocala platform, but that was also voted down. The convention is composed of 65 delegates, every county being represented, except Dale.

Wednesday the big barbecue came off, and public speeches were made by a young lawyer from Montgomery named Reese, by Maj. J. H. Harris, an Alliance lecturer, and by President Adams of the State Alliance. Polk, McCune and other big guns, who were expected, did not get there. There were something over three thousand people present on barbecue day; but a rain in the evening spoiled the fine barbecue dinner and marred the pleasure of the day. Maj. Harris said in his speech that the Republican party was responsible for the legislation the people complain of, and this much defense of the Democratic party was relished by the audience. President Adams followed in a speech in defense of the Ocala platform and made a bitter attack on Senator Morgan. He declared that he would put his right arm in the fire and suffer it to burn off before he would vote for him or vote for any man who would vote for him. The attack on Morgan was received with silence and was evidently not relished by the farmers of Pike county, who had gone out to hear something of the grand work of the Alliance toward improving the condition of the farmers, as they had a reasonable right to expect from the President of the order.

Wednesday evening the State Alliance adopted a resolution asking Gov. Jones to appoint Commissioner Kolb to succeed himself as Commissioner of Agriculture. The above facts we gather from the published proceedings of the convention. It is very evident that a more conservative spirit has marked the proceedings than the public utterances of speakers from the Alliance and the resolutions of county and sub-alliances had led the country to expect. We are particularly gratified that the convention refused to encourage the third party movement by a commitment of the order to abide the action of the February conference. It is in the nature of a rebuke to those forward fellows who have been active in pledging or trying to pledge the Alliance to propositions which might deprive them the pleasure of supporting Democratic nominees in the future.

Thursday's dispatches have nothing to say as to who will be elected president, though Wednesday's dispatches said President Adams would likely be re-elected. Mr. Beck, of Jefferson, is an aspirant.

Recently the editor of the Talladega Mountain Home attended the National Press Association in Minnesota. In a letter to his paper, he said, among other things, that a Republican of National reputation had told him that Republicans of Alabama had told him that they were in the Alliance in the South for the purpose of disrupting the Democratic party. Ex-Republican State Treasurer Bingham, of Talladega, being one of these Republicans prominent in the Alliance, and prominent also in securing the passage of resolutions in his lodge calculated to create dissension among Democrats, naturally supposed he was one of the fellows alluded to in Mr. Williams' letter.

In the last issue of the Home Mr. Bingham prints a letter in which he censures the editor of the Home for "attacking the Alliance." He then goes further and jumps on Cleveland and Morgan. To this the Home says it is friendly to it now, but that it opposes honestly three planks in the Ocala platform which provides for government warehouses, loans on land and government ownership of railroads. Referring to Mr. Bingham's attack on Cleveland and Morgan the Home says: "Suffice it to say that Mr. Bingham is one of those from whom Senator Morgan assisted in snatching our loved Alabama, as a brand from the burning, in 1874."

The Bingham, Longshores and other Radicals and Independents now figuring largely as orators at the gatherings of the people, are free in denunciation of the Democratic party and Democratic leaders. It is noticeable to Democrats that they rarely abuse the Republican party or attack Republican leaders. They are emissaries of the Radical party.

The pensions to federal soldiers is now from \$8 to \$12 a month to each pensioner so long as such may live. The wives of deceased federal soldiers get \$8 and their children \$2 a month. When the pension expenditure amounted to \$28,000,000, Garfield predicted the amount was as large as it would ever be; but it has constantly increased with fearful rapidity until it has reached the startling figure of one hundred and twenty-four million, four hundred thousand dollars every year, or largely more than one-third of the value of the cotton crop of the South each year. There are now on the

pension rolls only 478,000 people. There are now living 1,208,000 soldiers as well as 120,000 widows, to say nothing of children. There are now pending 1,065,099 claims for pensions and the cry is constantly for an increase of pensions both in number and amount. The platforms of the Republican and the new People's parties both pronounce in favor of more liberal pensions. The Democratic party is the only party that has the courage to stand up against this colossal robbery of the people. How can Southern pensioners and party that advocates this great robbery, alas, some of them are howling with the gang for this iniquity while they glory in striking down old Confederate soldiers like Hampton who stand up for the constitution and the protection of the people from robbery.

The last census report shows that of the productions of this country last year there was raised farm products to the value of one billion, seven hundred and twenty-two million, four hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars. The following is the proportion:

Wheat	\$49,491,107
Corn	\$307,916,229
Hay	\$408,498,595
Potatoes	\$1,418,580
Cotton	\$292,139,923

It is the West that principally raises all these productions except cotton. It will be observed that the Southern cotton crop only brought \$292,139,923, while that of the West brought fully five times that much, after making allowance for the corn, wheat and hay raised in the South and which it does not sell. This would be the proportion in which the sections would receive money under the plan of government loans on farm products. The South now has the world for a market for its staple crop. The West has only the South chiefly, when there is no crop failure in Europe. If the government should loan the Western farmers the vast sum they could draw on their crops, they could withhold food supplies until they had squeezed the Southern farmer for the last cent of profit on his cotton.

Alliance men of the Calhoun ought to beware of allowing themselves to be early in the canvass to be committed against men who oppose that part of the Ocala demands known as the loan bills and government ownership of railroads. When the discussion is over and Alliance men hear both sides, they will be of the same way of thinking as the men who now oppose these measures. The best friends of the Southern farmers are the men who oppose these schemes, and this will become apparent before the year is out. Designing men would like to handout voters this early in the canvass, we know; but the free men of Calhoun should not submit to being handouted. Fair men will not decide until they have heard both sides.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Called to Meet in Jacksonville, August 17th, 1891.

Whereas, the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party has recently called upon the Democratic Executive Committees of all the States to take immediate steps towards the organization of Democratic Clubs in every voting precinct in each State, and

Whereas, the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Alabama, approving said call, did, on or about the 28th day of July, 1891, issue an address to the Democrats of Alabama, urging them to organize Democratic clubs in every beat without delay, and

Whereas, in said address the following declaration of principles and aims of the party are enumerated as showing the objects of said clubs, viz: "To foster and disseminate Jeffersonian principles of government;

To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of States, local self-government and freedom of elections;

To resist revolutionary changes, and the centralization of power;

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessity of government economically administered;

To promote economy in all branches of public service;

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many;

To oppose class legislation, which disposses labor and builds up monopoly;

To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—"Equity before the law," and,

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures."

Now, in pursuance of the above mentioned calls, and to the end that the principles of the Democratic party may be preserved and the unity and integrity of the same be maintained in our county, as chairman of the County Executive Committee, I earnestly invite the co-operation of all Democrats in the good work; and, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as chairman, I issue this call to the several members of the county committee, residing in and representing each beat, to meet in my office in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1891, to consult over the best methods of accomplishing the purposes above declared; and also to fill any vacancies on the committee which may have occurred by death, removal from the beat or otherwise.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Chairman Ex. Com. Calhoun County.

South Carolina Politics.

Politics are becoming quite lively in South Carolina. There are three distinct factions among the white people of that State, and each faction is assailing the other in true South Carolina style.

They don't seem to have such words as conservatism and tolerance in their political lexicon in the Palmetto State. The first division is that which took place in the last State election between Alliance and non-Alliance Democrats, and which came very near making a serious split in the Democratic party.

The second division has come within the Alliance, and is between those who favor and those who are against the sub-treasury. Gov. Ben Tillman, who was the Alliance champion last year, has taken a very pronounced stand in opposition to the extreme demands of the Ocala platform, and in this position he is strongly seconded by his brother, Congressman George D. Tillman, and has a large alliance following.

The anti-Alliance men, "straight Democrats," they call themselves, are mostly against free coinage and favor Cleveland for President. The Tillmans are both silver men and opposed to Cleveland.

"Brother George" made a breezy speech at Parkville, Edgefield county, the other day, in which he pitched into persons and things right and left. The following is an extract from a report of the speech.

The third party, is projected by political assassins and cut-throats, and if the Caucasian race was divided by it, hell would yawn to receive it. One cause of hard times is the scarcity of money. One-third of all money in circulation is expended for taxes. We need one thousand millions greenbacks more in circulation. "The Democrats of this country," he said, "should throw Cleveland overboard; they can't afford to support him. The Democrats of the West and South can't affiliate too much with such Eastern Democrats as oppose the free coinage of silver. Affiliation with them will greatly hamper and hurt the party and defeat it. Cleveland never carried a State west of the Ohio river before, mainly owing to his opposition to free silver. The platform for which the Ohio Democrats are fighting is the ground on which the Alliance and the South should make its fight. The platform condemns the infamous Force bill and the McKinley tariff and favors the free coinage of silver. It also advocates an income tax, which will lessen the taxes of the poor and make the rich pay a more just proportion of the expenses of the country."

The sub-treasury advocates are led by J. W. Stokes, president of the State Alliance, and W. J. Tolbert, state lecturer. The three-cornered fight promises to be a lively one; they never have any other kind in South Carolina. It is to be hoped that no third party movement will grow out of the differences. That would mean the defeat of all three factions and the turning of the State over to the negroes.—Birmingham Age Herald.

Congressional Institute.

By the appointment of Supt. J. G. Harris an Institute for teachers will be held at Talladega, beginning 1st of September, and continuing four days.

The course of study and lectures will embrace all the subjects taught in the public schools of the state; also lectures, on school management and one or two evening lectures for the general public, by distinguished educators.

The Institute will be conducted by Supt. J. B. Graham, who has invited Pres. C. B. Gibson, Supt. G. G. Jones, Dr. T. J. Mitchell and others to assist. State Supt. Harris will be present at least two days and will give valuable information to teachers and school officers. All teachers are earnestly urged to attend; especially those of the adjoining counties, Clay, Calhoun, Shelby and St. Clair. All the white teachers of Talladega will be expected. The hospitable people of Talladega will entertain teachers free. No fees of any kind will be required. The examination for Peabody scholarships will be given 3rd and 4th of September. If you want free entertainment you must send your name to J. B. Graham, Talladega, Ala., by the 20th of August.

Calhoun County Sunday Schools.

ANNISTON, July 31.—The Calhoun County Sunday School Convention met in this city last night and has been in session all day. Judge B. F. Cassidy of this city was elected President and W. A. Davis of this city Secretary and Treasurer. There are fifty Sunday Schools in the county and each school had three delegates. Much interest was manifested and the reports of the various committees indicate wonderful advancements made by the Sunday Schools of the county during the past year.

To Disrupt the Union.

The political mercenaries that are trying to set Democrats against Democrats and to deliver the party into the hands of the enemy, need to be exposed and held up to public scorn. They need to be made to know that the people have found them out and will tolerate them no longer. Let their purpose of dividing the Southern Democracy succeed, and the force bill will be saddled on the South within three years. But it never will succeed. The people are taking the alarm, and these mischief workers are already beginning to suffer the obloquy which their teaching has earned for them.

CONGRESSMAN ALLEN'S LATEST.

Illustrative of Some Mississippi Political Methods—A Good Yarn.

Congressman John Allen has a story which he is telling through the long length and short breadth of this "hot campaign," says the Macon Telegraph. He tells to illustrate the fate of those Democrats who are fooling with their party and trying to horse doctor it with a dose of Alliance sub-treasury medicine.

"These fellows," says Mr. Allen, says, "remind me of the fate of Micajah Jones." A colored friend of Mr. Allen's was telling what happened to Micajah. He was talking to another colored gentleman, and Mr. Allen overheard the painful narrative.

"Uncle Bob," said Mr. Allen's friend, "you hadn't done seen nuttin' of 'Cajah Jones fur a right smart while, has yo'?"

"Huh, no," said Uncle Bob, "Pears t'me 'Cajah hasn't been around hyar lately."

"Well, Unc' Bob," said Mr. Allen's friend, "I doan see yo'll see 'Cajah right soot agin. 'Yo know Marse Peyton's black mare, Kate, doan yo' Unc' Bob?"

"Yaas, I mind black Kate," said Uncle Bob, with a vigorous nod of the head.

"Well, Unc' Bob," continued Mr. Allen's friend, "I was down to de gin house wuk'in one day las week. Marse Peyton's black Kate was a standin' at de feed troff jes eaten quiet like. 'Cajah Jones he come along says that Marse Peyton done told 'im he could take ole Kate to go to town. I says, 'Cajah, yo' knows black Kate; she does eat pow'ful curus sometimes.' But 'Cajah he 'loved as how he was a hoss doctor, and c'd make a heap wuss hosses dan ole Kate. 'Oh, oh,' says I, 'yo' know yo' bizzness, bes', Mistah Jones. So 'Cajah he done loosen ole Kate from de troff an he started. Fust I see ole Kate go a leetle one side. Den she go a leetle tother side. Den she go up in de air. Dar was a pow'ful dust and I c'dn't see no moah. Bimeby, it clarr'd away, and dar was ole Kate standin' to de troff a-eating quiet, like nuthin' happen. And one of 'Cajah Jones' gallsus was done twisted round 'ole Kate's off 'hin' leg, an' dat was all. De jury sot on 'Cajah 'n' said it was a disputashun of improvidence."

"And, my fellow-democrats," is Congressman Allen's moral from this touching story, "after the dust of the coming election in Mississippi clears away, the jury will sit on these fellows who have tried to do some horse doctoring to the grand old democratic party. The democratic party will be feeding quietly at the trough, and all that there will be to show for the temerity of these fellows will be somebody's gallsus twisted around the off hind leg of the party."

SUPPLY OF MONEY.

Per Capita Greater This Year Than Ever Before.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department in regard to the amount of money in circulation July 1, 1880, 1885, 1890 and 1891, from which it appears that the assertion that there has been since the war a great reduction of the amount of money in circulation is without foundation.

All the statements furnished are made upon precisely the same basis. The amount of each kind of money in the country is first stated, from that is deducted the amount in the Treasury and the remainder gives the amount in circulation. There is nothing omitted from the statement which should appear there except the minor coins—nickels and pennies, and they are left out of all the reports because of the difficulty in estimating the amount of them in use. As amount at present time is certainly greater than in earlier years, their omission will not be unfavorably criticised by those who contend that there is now a scarcity of money.

CIRCULATION INCREASE.

The amount of money in circulation in 1890 was about \$435,100,000, and the amount per capita was \$13.85. In 1885 there were \$723,000,000 in circulation, and the per capita amount was \$20.82.

Twenty years later, in 1885, the circulation was over \$1,292,000,000, and the per capita was \$23.02. January last the amount was nearly \$1,529,000,000, with \$24.10 as the per capita allowance, the highest in the history of the United States.

Owing to the shipments of gold to foreign countries there has been a decline since Jan. 1, 1891, not only in the per capita amount, but the total circulation on August 1, notwithstanding the outflow of gold, was about 1,500,000,000, and the amount per capita was \$23.37.

Wants to Go Out.

At the County Alliance meeting of DeKalb county held July 15th, the following resolution was adopted. Resolved, That we the DeKalb County Alliance instruct our delegate to the Alabama State Alliance to be held at Brundridge in August next to instruct the delegate to the National Alliance that in the event our National Legislature fails to enact our demands into statute law to put a ticket in the field February 22nd, 1892.

M. W. McNUTT.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

From the Europa Times.

After showing an increase of the taxable values of Alabama in the past ten years, largely through the investment of foreign capital in lands, mines, manufacturing and railroad building, represented by 1,800 miles of new road in six years, and depreciating the threat at this capital in the proposed ownership of railroads by the government and the provision to take away the land of alien owners, Hon. Henry M. Shorter, whose article in a late issue of the Birmingham Age-Herald was referred to in the Times of yesterday, goes on to say:

"The foreign investments came here, in the first place, out our invitation. We printed books, pamphlets, maps and papers, setting forth the agricultural, mineral, commercial, manufacturing and industrial value of Alabama properties. We urged the investment of foreign money in Alabama and gave assurance of the integrity of our laws and of the safety of their investments. We spared neither time nor expense in this effort. By fascinating manner and importunate supplications, we won the confidence of capitalists across the waters. The foreign capital, represented in syndicates, came here and purchased several hundred thousand acres of valuable lands, built new railroads through them, all over the state, the fields, through the woods, and right along side of the farmer's house, giving us all the increased facilities for travel and trade we now enjoy. In equity and good conscience it would seem that we are estopped from doing anything to injure the value of their properties, to say nothing of the demand that congress shall take prompt action to obtain these lands, and hold them as a part of the public domain."

Of the effect of the agitation of the Ocala demands he says: "We shall see no more new railroad building of consequence in Alabama, nor elsewhere in the states, until this storm of passion has subsided. We have no new railroads on hand for construction now—none that I know of. Instead of building in the next year or two, 550 miles of new railroad, as we did in the last two years, I am unable to see now, that we shall build ten miles. There is much in the situation to cause business men to ponder well the consequences of the present political excitement."

"The foreign money invested in our lands and in new railroads and new towns has been a source of great wealth to us. All the wealth-producing, tax-paying power, has suddenly stopped its growth. As a consequence, all values are depressed, and the tax assessors will meet next year with greatly reduced assessments of property for taxation. The legislature will necessarily have to increase the rate per cent, of taxation to meet the expenses of the state government. Nothing is certain but taxes and death. The people will bear the burdens imposed by this passion."

"Suppose you were to go now to any money center in Europe, with maps, reports and statistics showing the opportunities for a splendid investment here in Alabama. Very likely you would get substantially the reply: 'No sir, I am now a member of a foreign syndicate owning some large tracts of valuable lands in Alabama, through which we have built railroads, and on which we have opened mines, built mills, built towns, and created new taxable values for your state. We went there on your invitation, and assurance of the integrity of your laws, and of the safety of our investments. We have made this property valuable to us and to you, but now your people demand that it shall be taken away from us at your own prices. The demand is that congress shall take prompt action to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates. No, sir, we will not send any more money there until we know what you mean to do with what we have there.'"

"This is not an overdrawn picture. It is about the real situation. This immense taxable value made here for us by aliens and foreign syndicates is regarded by them as having been obtained by false representations—by their being over-reached, misled and deceived. We cannot hope for further investments until the storm clouds of passion have subsided and passed away. Will any candid man say that these Ocala demands for legislation will not drive foreign money out of the country? Do we not witness now the collapse in corporate and individual enterprises? The sub-treasury scheme and the demand to obtain the lands of aliens and foreign syndicates is a constant menace to capital, and no man of ordinary observation, it seems to me, can fail to see that these demands for legislation have driven the foreign money out of this country. Foreign syndicates build us up, and now we are at last 1891, and talking so to do a decree pro confesso will taken against him in said cause."

Done at office, in Jacksonville, this 10th day of August 1891.

WM. HAMES, Register.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

John W. Simmons vs. Mittle Simmons.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of J. J. Arnold complainant's solicitor that the defendant Mittle Simmons is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that she resides in the State of Georgia Post office unknown to affiant, and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him to said Mittle Simmons to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the 15th day of September 1891, and failing so to do a decree pro confesso will taken against her in said cause.

Done at office, in Jacksonville, this 10th day of August 1891.

WM. HAMES, Register.

"M. & H."

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N. B.—A handsome tablet suitable for five Cents.

the alien of an unfriendly feeling, and while he may not in fact understand the constitutional limitation of power in this subject, yet he will have reasonable fears of the legislative action of a secret political society, which manifests but little respect for constitutional restrictions."

Wonder who it is going over the county, and under the cover of darkness, secretly organizing and attempting to organize the negroes into secret societies, with Third Party proclivities? Can this kind of business be carried on with a tendency to the good of society and general welfare of the country? We think not. It surely cannot be white men of our own country who are at the head of these dark political movements? It behooves us as a people and lovers of good society and good government to look into this matter.—Cherokee County Cross River News.

Holding Back Cotton.

Europa Times.
"The difference between the price of cotton now and last September is about \$18 per bale. The information being obtained from a prominent warehouseman, the reporter was induced to pursue enquiry on the subject and asked: 'What will be Eu-faul's receipts in holding for higher prices?' 'At least five dollars a bale.' So 45,000 bales multiplied by \$5 gives the splendid yet melancholy total of \$225,000 to be distributed as a loss to the cotton growers in this one territory alone."

Newspapers should be leaders. Their editors should conscientiously and carefully study every question, and then speak out their convictions with a positiveness born of knowledge. Too many papers wait to see which way the crowd is going and then with a whoop follow. This may sometimes pay in dollars and cents but in the end it is a losing game. The people respect a brave man, whether they can go with him or not, but they soon learn to have a sneer contempt for the man without principles.—Alabama Baptist.

Purifies the blood, increases the circulation, expels poisonous humors and builds up the system. What more do you want a medicine to perform? De Witt's Sarsaparilla is reliable. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Mortgage executed to the undersigned by John Bush and Madeline Le Croix, and recorded on page 91 of Book No. 26, of record of Deeds and Mortgages in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, I will proceed to sell on Monday the 24th day of August 1891 before the court house door in said county, at Jacksonville, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: All the brick in a certain kiln named in said mortgage, containing Two Hundred Thousand Brick more or less.

C. D. MARTIN,
Mortgagee.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Attorney.

aug15-2t

Non-Resident Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

John W. Simmons vs. Mittle Simmons.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of J. J. Arnold complainant's solicitor that the defendant Mittle Simmons is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that she resides in the State of Georgia Post office unknown to affiant, and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him to said Mittle Simmons to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the 15th day of September 1891, and failing so to do a decree pro confesso will taken against her in said cause.

Done at office, in Jacksonville, this 10th day of August 1891.

WM. HAMES, Register.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

Ida Clayton pro. amie. vs. Thomas Clayton.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of J. J. Arnold complainant's solicitor that the defendant Thomas Clayton is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he resides in the State of Tennessee Post office unknown to affiant, and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him to said Thomas Clayton to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the 10th day of September 1891, and failing so to do a decree pro confesso will taken against him in said cause.

Done at office, in Jacksonville, this 10th day of August 1891.

WM. HAMES, Register.

"M. & H."

Writing Tablets

The handsomest, most economical, and best method of putting up writing papers for home and office use. Get them from your stationer, or send direct to the Manufacturers.

HASHBROUCK & BRUNDAIR,
536 and 538 Pearl St., N. Y.

N. B.—A handsome tablet suitable for five Cents.

The Republican.

Issued Weekly.

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square.
Local notices 10 cents per line.
Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.
One year, One Dollar.
Six Months, Seventy-five Cents.
Three Months, Forty Cents.
Subscriptions must invariably be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless accompanied by the order.

Church Services.
St. Luke's Episcopal Church—W. T. Allen, Rector—Services with sermon every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. All are invited.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., Geo H. Montgomery, Superintendent. Public always welcome.
Baptist Church—Rev. H. W. Williams, pastor—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.
Methodist Church—Rev. F. A. Rogers, pastor—Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. every Sunday.
Prof. D. L. Earnest, Supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.
Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. H. Patton, pastor—Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.
Public cordially invited.
Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. H. F. Montgomery, Supt.

MAIL SCHEDULE.
Schedule of arrival and departure of mail from the Post office at Jacksonville Ala. July 20th, 1891.
Mails going East leave office 12:50
Arrive 1:15
Mails going West 1:50
Leave 2:17
Evening mail for Anniston and all points on the G. P. and Mineral R. R. Close 6 p. m.
Arrive 5 a. m.

STAR ROUTE.
For White Plains, Ala., Leave Monday, Wednesday, Friday 7 a. m.
Arrive Monday, Wednesday, Friday 7 p. m.
For Jenkins and Grantley, Leave Wednesday and Saturday, 6 a. m.
Arrive Wednesday and Saturday 6 p. m.
For Adelia, Ala., Leave Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday 7 a. m.
Arrive Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday 7 p. m.
Office hours from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Sunday, from 12:30 p. m. to 2:30 p. m.
Money orders and postal notes sold from 7 a. m. until 5 p. m.
ADELLA E. FRANK, P. M., Jacksonville, Ala.

July 20, 1891.
Miss Gaston, of Montgomery, is visiting the family of Maj. Rowan.

Mr. W. D. A. Cook, of Cherokee, is visiting friends in Jacksonville.

NOTICE—Take water by the glass or gallon at Dr. Crook's Drug Store.

Messrs. Ott Smith and W. C. Wiggs of Ochathele were in Jacksonville Thursday.

A large serenading party of ladies and gentlemen made the town vocal with music Thursday night.

A wild beast of enormous proportion is troubling the people near Schenk's Sulphur Springs.

Mrs. W. G. Privett, and son, Willie G., of Selma, are visiting relatives in Jacksonville.

Mrs. W. F. Privett, after spending several days in Oxford, returned to Jacksonville Wednesday.

Mr. Joe H. Privett is resting in Jacksonville after a successful business trip for his house.

Gen. Forney has been confined to his room several days with rheumatism.

De Witt's Little Early Risers never gripe or cause nausea. Mild but sure, assist rather than force. Best little pill for sick headache, chronic constipation, dyspepsia. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Rev. L. G. Hames is taking a short vacation with his parents here. He is in charge of churches in Vine Hill and Stanton.

Pic-nic parties to Sulphur and Piedmont Springs are now of daily occurrence with the people of Jacksonville.

If food sours on the stomach, digestion is defective, De Witt's Little Early Risers will remedy this. The famous little pills that never gripe and never disappoint. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Mr. Young, one of Selma's most prominent business men spent a day in Jacksonville this week. He is summering it at Piedmont Springs.

LOST—On last Sabbath coming from church a gold breastpin. Any one finding it will please return the same to the printing office, and oblige MRS. M. WALKER.

A beautiful skin, bright eyes, sweet breath, good appetite, vigorous body, pure blood and good health result from the use of De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It is sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Hon. Jno. D. Hammond and family have moved from Sulphur Springs and the large tent will be moved to the top of the mountain at White's cliff, and several gentlemen from Jacksonville will go into Summer quarters there.

Dr. T. J. Williamson, Eustis, Fla., says: The bottle of Bradericrine you sent me was given three ladies who were suffering from headache. They said the effect was instantaneous and very satisfactory.

New Beef Market.
Messrs. Porter & Taylor have opened a market in the old Republican office building on the West side of the public square, and will in future keep the best of beef, mutton &c. These gentlemen have been in business before in Jacksonville and gave satisfaction by their courtesy and honest methods of dealing.

GIN FOR SALE.
Pratts improved revolving head, 40 saws, nearly new, with feeder attached, at a bargain. Apply to T. C. DAVENPORT, Jacksonville, Ala.

Commissioners Court has been in session here this week awarding contracts on bridges and doing other necessary work. Commissioner DeArman says that by the time the term of the present Commissioners expire the county will be out of debt, and that they will recommend to the next court to build a suitable home for the aged and infirm, to take the place of the present poor farm. This is commendable. The present court has given general satisfaction to the people of the county in their administration, though there have been those here and there who have complained of their acts. This happens to all public officers, no matter how conscientiously they may discharge their duties.

Intended no Offense.
EDITOR HOR BLAST.—I notice in today's Jacksonville Republican that Sam Slim, of Oxford, in giving a report of the recent Sunday School Convention which was held in Anniston, does me an injustice by not giving all the facts. When the time came to select a place for holding the next convention the statement was made by W. H. Williams that he thought the convention should go to some other place as Anniston had had two sessions in succession. No sooner had the Anniston gentleman taken his seat, than Prof. Dodson, of Oxford, arose and put the city of Anniston in nomination. When he was through, as a retaliation and to show that we were not specially selfish in the matter, and further, because we thought it was our time, we would get even with the Professor, and not realizing that we would even be done up by our good old friend, Sam Slim. If what we did say to get the best of Prof. Dodson was any ways objectionable to Sam Slim or any other good man, woman or child in Oxford, or in the county, we regret it exceedingly, and would be too glad to have an opportunity to withdraw it. But if Bro. Slim is a good Sunday school man he will tell all the facts next time—and it won't be so bad.
J. C. LEGRAND.

How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props, Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
The citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country will have, for the next few weeks, an opportunity to have fine photographs taken. Portraits, views, family groups and all kinds of fine photographs. All work finished in the very best style at our home gallery in Anniston, Ala. All work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Small children and baby photographs a specialty. Gallery next public square. Open for work Saturday 10th and will remain a few weeks only. Call and see our work.

WATTS & HAGGARD, Anniston, Ala.
July 18-1m.

Catarrh, neuralgia, rheumatism and most diseases originate from impure blood. Cleanse it improve it, purify it with De Witt's Sarsaparilla and health is restored, strength regained. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

WOOL CARDER.
The undersigned is now ready to card wool at the same old stand, 3 miles west of Jacksonville, known as the Kieby factory. Wool carded on the E. T. & G. R. R. All wool shipped via railroad we receive, card and return.
J. A. COBB.

It is quite the fashion now to take De Witt's Little Early Risers for liver, stomach and bowel disorders. They are small pills, but mighty good ones. Dr. J. M. Crook, sells them.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
We have for sale a Cotton Seed Oil Mill ready for operation and located on the E. T. & G. R. R. An active business man ought to net thirty dollars per day. We have also for sale a good grist mill located on a large stream of water and in a well settled neighborhood. Also a large tract of land in a high state of cultivation. Also a small farm of 240 acres in 5 miles of Jacksonville. Stevenson, Martin & Grant.

The recently elected United States Senator of Georgia, General John B. Gordon, says:
Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: The pantoscope glasses you furnished me some time since give excellent satisfaction. I have tested them by use, and must say they are unequalled in clearness and brilliancy by any that I have ever worn.
Respectfully,
JOHN B. GORDON,
Ex-Governor of State of Georgia.

All eyes fitted and the fit guaranteed at the Drug Store of Dr. J. M. Crook. Jacksonville, Ala.

Jack for Sale.
I have a fine Jack for sale or exchange for other stock. He is of the celebrated Roscoe stock, 7 years old. His colts can be seen at and around Ochathele.
OTT SMITH,
Aug 1st 91.

Saw Mill for Sale.
1 Erie City Engine and boiler 20 horse power.
1 Russell Saw mill and carriage.
2 Good saws.
14 Head good cattle.
200,000 Timber to go with mill.
Well situated in a good belt of timber. Over two million feet secured at \$1 per M. 2 1/2 miles from R. R. Good loading yard at Railroad. Long lead yellow pine timber. Machinery in good order. Also 120 acres of land if desired. Apply to STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT, Jacksonville, Ala.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Very popular, very small very good. De Witt's Little Early Risers, the pill for constipation, biliousness, sick headache. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

I have a large stock of Pianos and Organs that I will sell at factory prices on easy payments. Also the Class Choir, Congregation, Sacred Harp and Gospel Hymns. All kinds of music books on hand. Write for prices before you order.
E. E. FORBES
Anniston, Ala.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Final Settlement.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, Alabama.
In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama.
This day came S. D. G. Brothers as the administrator de bonis non of the estate of Woodford R. Hanna, deceased, late of Calhoun County, Alabama, and files in court before the undersigned Register his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that Monday the 24th day of August 1891, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and vouchers and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county on said 24th day of August 1891 and contest said settlement if they think proper. By direction of the chancery court for said county.
This 30th day of July 1891.
W. M. HAMES
Register.

BROTHERS, WILLETT & WILLETT.
Attorneys at Law.
Jacksonville and Anniston.

EROS!
Of course you have heard of Eros' BOOK STORE
IN ANNISTON,
but have you called at Eros' store? There are no cramped notions or stocks at Eros'. It's the store of liberal ideas in trading. It's the Book and Stationery Store in the full sense of the word, and of which any city would be proud of. New books almost as soon as the ink is dry. All the standard Periodicals and Weekly papers. School books and supplies which have to sell on their merit and low prices. Fine correspondence paper at lower prices than you pay for common stuff. If you can't come yourself a letter will command the best attention and the goods will cost the same as if personally bought.

COMMERCIAL AND LAW STATIONERY.
Architect's and Engineer's materials. You can confidently call or write for anything in the above line. Whatever goods ought to be in a first class Book and Stationery Store are here, and the prices are right.
Noble between 12 and 13 street, Anniston, Ala.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on May the 20th, 1891, in favor of R. G. Clark & Co., and against Daniel and James Monahan, I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1891, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, section 2, township 13, and range 8, as the property of Daniel Monahan, to satisfy said execution; also give the defendant written notice of time and place of said sale and sale.

L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.

One Hundred Men Workers Wanted.
Most persons when about to engage in any particular line of business will naturally inquire as to whether or not it is legitimate and honest, light or heavy work and whether or not it will yield good profits.
The National Garment Cutter Company are wanting hundreds of agents to go in various parts of the United States to introduce their work. They are offering rare inducements to those who have energy and pluck. Many persons are making large sums of money out of this work and the field is getting better every day.
In order to settle the first query it is only necessary to use a little common sense in connection with practical observation to satisfy any one that the business is legitimate and honest. The large number of people who daily investigate the workings of this system proves it to be a lawful business; else, if otherwise, it would have long since been detected and set aside.
And to settle the question of honesty we need only to take note of the large number of citizens who are engaged in buying, selling and using this system, it being as universal in its use where ever thoroughly and properly introduced as the sewing machine. This alone proves most conclusively that it is an honest calling, and that those who are engaged in the sale of it are honest and are selling honest goods.
The nature of the work, aside from any other testimony, shows it to be light and pleasant, but in order to be successful must be pursued as any other business—intelligently, industriously and perseveringly. As the farmer, merchant or mechanic, in order to be successful, must each follow out these lines, so in this business.
The only other point now for the agent to be satisfied of is whether or not the business will pay. As to this, hear what our agents at different times and places have said. One says:
"I will make my report in the interest of the National Garment Cutter company. Last Thursday sold three Cutters, Friday three, and Saturday I canvassed only in the forenoon and sold one Cutter, instructed in the afternoon and sold one Cutter after supper. Today I have sold three more, making eleven Cutters since last Thursday morning. My profits equal twice as much in four days as I was getting a month when I commenced this work. I regard it by far the best business I was ever engaged in, and have never been so well satisfied."
Another writes: "I have sold 27 Cutters in ten days. Have had years of experience in traveling business, but have never met anything equal to the National Garment Cutter."
Another reports: "I feel much pleased with the work on the start for it brought me in a week's wages before I had fairly closed the bargain."
Another: "I canvassed one day and my orders net me \$21. Pretty good for a man who never canvassed for anything before."
Another took four orders the first day.
These are samples of hundreds of letters received and that are still coming in from day to day. For further information apply to:
H. W. RUMBLEY,
1316 Wilmer st., Anniston, Ala.
P. O. Box 624.

RANGUM ROOT LINIMENT.
THE BEST, THE QUICKEST, THE SUREST, TO CURE FOR MAN:
Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Soreness, Stiffness, Sore Throat, Weak Back, Cramps, Corns, Blisters, Warts, Insect Bites, Frost Bites, Pains, Aches, Pains in the Back, Breast or Side, Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Etc.

FOR HORSES and STOCK:
Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Wind Galls, Scalds, Bruises, Strains, Swellings, Swiney, Harness and Saddle-burns, Soreness, Stiffness, Knots, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Puffs, Etc.
SPURLOCK, NEAL & CO., Props., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR MEN ONLY.
YOUNG MEN & OLD MEN
GET IN THE TOWNS OF THE SERPENTS OF DISEASE.
This is the only medicine that cures the disease, but not knowing how to successfully SHAKE OFF THE HORRID MAKES OF IT, many men are driven to the verge of ruin, and by HOME TREATMENT, are made worse, and in some cases, die. The worst cases of Gonorrhea, Strain, and Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Back, Stiffness of the Joints, and all the other diseases of the system, can be cured by the use of the ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

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RANGUM ROOT LINIMENT.
THE BEST, THE QUICKEST, THE SUREST, TO CURE FOR MAN:
Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Soreness, Stiffness, Sore Throat, Weak Back, Cramps, Corns, Blisters, Warts, Insect Bites, Frost Bites, Pains, Aches, Pains in the Back, Breast or Side, Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Etc.

FOR HORSES and STOCK:
Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Wind Galls, Scalds, Bruises, Strains, Swellings, Swiney, Harness and Saddle-burns, Soreness, Stiffness, Knots, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Puffs, Etc.
SPURLOCK, NEAL & CO., Props., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR MEN ONLY.
YOUNG MEN & OLD MEN
GET IN THE TOWNS OF THE SERPENTS OF DISEASE.
This is the only medicine that cures the disease, but not knowing how to successfully SHAKE OFF THE HORRID MAKES OF IT, many men are driven to the verge of ruin, and by HOME TREATMENT, are made worse, and in some cases, die. The worst cases of Gonorrhea, Strain, and Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Back, Stiffness of the Joints, and all the other diseases of the system, can be cured by the use of the ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

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SPRING GOODS!

We carry the largest and finest stock of dry goods and carpets in this section. We are especially strong in carpets, curtains, shades, draperies, etc., and fine dress goods.

THE THIRD PARTY.

FULL TICKET NOMINATED BY THE OHIO CONVENTION.

Chairman Uses a Sledge as a Gavel... Platform of Principles... Loans to Farmers on Real Estate Advocated... Free College Favored.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 6.—The People's Party Convention to-day nominated John Seltz, of Seneca County, for Governor. He was formerly the Greenback nominee for the same office. Frank Hest, a compositor on the Cincinnati Post, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. D. M. Cooper, of Athens, was chosen Auditor. Cooper is a Grand Army of the Republic man and was in Detroit.

For Attorney General, M. Smith, of Summit.

For State Treasurer, Henry Woolf, of Cleveland.

For Supreme Judge, Albert Yaple, of Cincinnati.

For State School Commissioner, J. H. Peterson, of Greene County.

For Member of Board of Public Works, J. S. Bower, of Franklin.

For Road and Dairy Commissioner, W. J. Weaver, of Portage.

For a gavel the chairman today used a sledgehammer and he pounded it upon an anvil to call the convention to order.

Hugh Cavanaugh was the Permanent Chairman.

The plow and hammer was adopted as a device for the People's party ticket.

THE PLATFORM.

"We hold that labor is the basis of all wealth, and should be protected by law and the inability of the municipal government of the State has led to the creation of enormous municipal debts which are burdensome to all the people, and we therefore demand that the Constitution of the State be so amended that it will be impossible to change the form of municipal government to meet the changing fortunes of politicians, and that no changes of the forms of municipal government be permitted without the consent of the people."

It demands the forfeiture of the charter of the Standard Oil Company, the suppression of gambling in futures on all agricultural and mechanical products; favors the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; demands a rigid enforcement of the laws against adulteration or counterfeiting of food; demands free school books and compulsory education; the prohibition of child labor under 14 years of age; the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of lands; a graduated income tax, the Government ownership of all means of transportation or communication and suffrage, irrespective of sex or color. The following extracts are literal:

"The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit; hence we demand the abolition of National banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for National Bank notes we demand that full legal tender Treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to conduct the business of the country on the basis; and we favor Government loans directly to the people on real estate or other ample security, at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 per cent.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We oppose extravagance that collects of the people each year \$500,000,000 for expenses in time of peace.

We believe that the solution of the liquor problem lies in abolishing the element of profit which is a source of constant temptation to evil, and we therefore demand that the exclusive importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors shall be conducted by the Government or State at cost, through agencies and salaried officials, in such towns or cities as shall apply for such agencies.

We favor liberal pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers of the late civil war and generous care for their widows and orphans, and demand that the differences between the value of gold and greenbacks at the date of payment be made equal, so as to place the soldier on the same footing as the bondholder has been.

The resolution referring to liquor was recommended to the National Committee for adoption. All the resolutions except that referring to the liquor question were adopted in a lump. After considerable debate on the liquor plank it was laid on the table. The committee's recommendation to refer it to the National Committee was adopted.

Mr. McKinley in a talk a short time ago on the silver plank in the platform of the Ohio democrats made use of language to the effect that when the farmers sold a bushel of wheat they well knew that they had to give a full bushel and that in payment for their products they would not be satisfied with anything short of a dollar with a dollar's worth of silver in it. This is all very well, but Mr. McKinley, as the New York World remarks, is apparently forgetful of the fact that the farmers are today paid an 80 cent dollar for what is bought of them, and that the republican is responsible for that dollar and moreover endorsed it in the Ohio platform of their party upon which McKinley is now running for office. That gentleman should steer clear of financial matters, because if he does not his scalp will surely be seen hanging beside that of John Sherman at the farmers' girdle when the votes are cast next November.—Anniston Hot Blast.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.

The platform of the People's party adopted in Ohio is remarkable for its liberality. Besides favoring the government loans direct to the bondholders it has the following in regard to pensions:

We have liberal pensions for all honorably discharged Union soldiers of the late civil war and generous care for their widows and orphans, and demand that the difference between the value of gold and greenbacks at that date of payment be made equal to gold, so as to place the soldier on the same footing as the bondholder has been.

This would mean what is commonly known as a service pension, which would greatly increase the already enormous outlay for that purpose, besides allowing for another big slice of back pay. Greenbacks were at considerable discount during the war and didn't reach par until 1879. It can be readily seen that to make "the difference between gold and greenbacks at that date of payment" would be no trifling amount.

It is strange that the farmers and laboring men of whom this People's party is principally composed, can't see that the greatest detriment to their prosperity is extravagant expenditures on the part of the government and that these wrongs can be best redressed by cutting down expenses.

Pensions already constitute a tax much greater than any other country was ever known to levy for a similar purpose, and actually require a larger expenditure than is required for the support of the immense standing armies of Germany.

It would prove an intolerable burden if still further increased.—Age Herald.

ISBELL COLLEGE,

For Young Ladies, TALLADEGA, ALA.

Opens September 10th, 1891.

Fine Mountain climate. New buildings with all modern improvements. Cultivation of Music, Art, Studies. High Standard. Thorough Christian training. The Bible a Text book. Board and tuition \$100 per annum. For announcement, apply to Rev. P. P. WISS, A. M., Pres.

June 13-20

Coal! Coal! Coal!!

We do not claim to be sole agents for the justly celebrated Jellico coal, but we have it to sell in any quantity from 100 pounds to 100 tons, and will be able to furnish it during the entire season. All parties intending to use coal this winter will do well to see us before placing their order. We will take whatever fine coal has accumulated in the coal bins at a fair price in exchange for good grade coal.

TREDEGAR BRICK & TILE CO. July 25-26

PATENTS

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability. Free of Charge. Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.

J. R. LITTLE, Washington, D. C. Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

Columbus Daily

Enquirer-Sun.

Recognized Leading Journal in Southwest Georgia and East Alabama.

Full associated press dispatches. Special correspondents at all the principal cities in the country.

Full corps of Special Correspondents at all important towns in Georgia and Alabama.

All the latest, local and general news.

Editorials on current topics.

The Enquirer Sun is thoroughly Democratic and is a staunch advocate of the agricultural interests of the country.

Issues—daily, Sunday and Weekly. Having extended circulation in the entire territory tributary to Columbus, both sides the Chattahoochee river, it is invaluable as an advertising medium.

Weekly only \$1 a year.

Send for sample copies and premium list. Now is the time to subscribe. Address all communications to B. H. RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ga.

July 25-26

The Republican

NEW

OUTFIT.

JANUARY, 1891.

The capacity for the production of superior work by the addition of the latest improved machinery, newest

faces of type and a mammoth stock of carefully selected paper, are unequalled in the South.

APPLE TREES.

W. U. ALMON, of Edin, Alabama, will sell for the next fifteen days, 1,000 apple trees, two years old, pre-selected and straight at \$5 per hundred.

Ben Davis, Mann, Winesap, and other varieties. Also grape vines, choice and cheap. Will ship to any express office at once.

W. U. ALMON, Edin, Ala. mar14tf

Geo. V. Elwell,

"THE PAINTER."

Practical painting in all its branches

Paper Hanging, &c.

BANK OFFICE

ROLL TOP DESKS

AND STORE FIXTURES

THE TERRY MFG CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. C. FRANCIS,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio

Justice Peace.

COURT 1st and 3rd WEDNESDAYS

MARRIAGE LICENSE

FOR SALE

P. O. - - Cane Creek, Ala.

July 17-18

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN, AGT.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to wit

Georgia Home, Central City, Ga. Ala.

July 14-15

Cheap Money.

As correspondent of the Loan Co. of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.

H. L. STEVENSON.

July 14-15

JAS. HUTCHISON

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

(Shop at Old Land Company Office.)

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

FINE SHOW CASES.

TERRY MFG CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

July 14-15

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

Established 30 Years.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, - - - GEORGIA.

Wholesale and Retail

Bookseller and

Music Dealer.

JUST received a magnificent line of holiday goods; Comb and Brush sets, Work-boxes, Writing Desk Toilet sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Push and Morocco Bound Photograph and Autograph Albums, Post-Books, Bible, Prayer and Hymn Books, Picture, Engravings, Vases, Bronzes, Games and Dolls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Push Boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthday Presents from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices.

6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER

and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

Anniston Arms Co.,

No. 917 NOBLE STREET,

Will sell as cheap as any house North, East, South or West.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

CARTRIDGES.

LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL,

Gymnasium Fishing Tackle,

And all kinds of

Sporting Goods.

Agents for

King's Great Western Powder Co.,

Farker Bros. Guns, L. C. Smith's Guns.

ANNISTON ARMS CO.

Anniston, Ala.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ANGLIN, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 128th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The 'Winthrop,' 128th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

JNO. Y. HENDERSON.

H. F. MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY & HENDERSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

OFFICE NO. 3, CARPENTER BUILDING,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

No charge for examining Titles and execution of Deeds. Refer by permission to Bank of Anniston, Anniston, Ala.

C. D. MARTIN

Contractor and Coal Dealer,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Contracts taken for grading streets, roads and railroads, sites for buildings &c., Coal delivered of best character at lowest possible price.

Drayage of all kinds promptly attended to. Having large force of mules, wagons, drays, grading tools &c., am prepared to do all kinds of hauling and work in my line speedily and at satisfactory prices.

jan10tf C. D. MARTIN.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS

AT

BARGAIN PRICES

AT CROW BROS.

We have a splendid line of Spring Goods just received. We mean to keep up with the times. We have a nice line of ready made

Spring Clothing

That we will take pleasure in showing our customers. Call before the stock is picked over.

For the Best Carriage, Buggy, or Wagon

FOR THE

LEAST MONEY,

WRITE OR SEE THE

Anniston Carriage Works.

Large stock of every style and grade. Agents for "Fish Bros." Farm Wagon. Don't buy until you see us, and to good parties time will be given.

We also carry a large stock of Harness.

ANNISTON CARRIAGE WORKS,

Anniston, Ala., May 2-3m

JOHN RAMAGNANO,

AT HIS

OLD STAND,

Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South.

Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Claret, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also

Domestic Wines and Brandies.

Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest figures.

Also

Sacramental Wines.

Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,

Real Estate Brokers,

Jacksonville, - - - Alabama

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rent's collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

No Sale--No Charge.

Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Having rented the Jacksonville Hotel, west side public square in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, we most respectfully solicit a part of the public patronage. Our table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. Our servants will be polite and attentive. Our rooms

CLEAN & COMFORTABLE.

Our terms will be as reasonable as any other house of equal accommodations.

MRS. J. E. WALKER.

DR. JNO. M. CROOK

(SUCCESSOR TO)

J. T. DOSTER & CO.

SOUTHSIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Pure Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Patent

Medicines Etc.

A full line of Nail, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, at bottom prices.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty.

Country Merchants and Physicians Supplied at Wholesale Prices.

nov8tf

WE HAVE

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats,

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

In order to change our business we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Come and See Us

nov8tf HAMMOND & CROOK.

SPRING GOODS!

We carry the largest and finest stock of dry goods

and carpets in this section. We are especially strong

in carpets, curtains, shades, draperies, etc., and fine

dress goods.

In connection with our dress goods we have a first-

class dress making department. Our goods are all

marked in plain figures. Samples sent on application.

Cut this advertisement out and bring or send it to us

and we will give you a discount of 5 per cent.

W. T. WILLSON.

Anniston, Alabama.

West side Noble Street, between 11th and 12th.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

" " Gold and Silver Shirts.

The BEST, SWIFTEST and LIGHT-

EST running Sewing Machine

in the World

IS THE SINGER.

Especially Adapted for

Family Use.

In Elegant, Convenient and

Artistic Cabinet work, with our

New (Patented) Stand, and all

Modern Improvements. The

Only Perfect

Attachments. More popular than

ever. They Defy Competition.

Sold on the most Liberal and

Easy Terms.

Send for Illustrated Price List. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines,

15, 20 and 25 cents per dozen, postage extra. Parts and attachments for the

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

The REPUBLICAN has repeatedly stated that it had no fear of Alliance men in Calhoun going off after any third party; but has constantly predicted that in 1892 the great mass of the Democratic party, whether Alliance men or not, would be found battling side by side for the supremacy of Democratic principles and the election of Democratic nominees. If any proof were needed that this is so, it may be found in the proceedings of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county, which we print today. The committee was composed of gentlemen both outside and inside the Alliance, and yet the greatest harmony prevailed and there was perfect unanimity of action. The Alliance men were in the majority on the committee and could have easily defeated the resolution endorsing the action of the State Executive Committee in advising the organization of Democratic clubs on a basis of pure Jeffersonian principles, such as is set forth in the platform of the club organizations. But no disposition was shown on the part of any member of the committee to do this. On the contrary, the committee pledged itself collectively and individually, to push the organization of Democratic clubs and the promotion of good old Democratic doctrine.

This condition is such as it should be. There should be no division among Democrats based on Alliance lines. If we cannot agree among ourselves as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the three extreme planks of the Ocala platform, we can at least agree that the Radical party should be killed for its manifold sins against the people, and that the Democratic party, which has ever proven itself a friend of the people, should have a trial in the administration of the government.

We know that there are some few men in the Alliance in Calhoun who yet indulge the hope that they may make these demands the basis of division between Democrats in the county, but they grow fewer every day, and there is no possibility that their counsels will prevail in the Alliance. The great mass of Alliance men in Calhoun are free to concede to other men that freedom of opinion which they claim for themselves, and the great mass of Democratic voters outside the Alliance are equally free to accord to Alliance men the same freedom of opinion, and have no disposition to make a man's opinion of the sub-treasury or land loan bill a test of his democracy. Those

opinion concerning them as the discussion goes on. What all good Democrats are mainly concerned in now is to preserve the unity and harmony of the party, and in this our patriotic County Executive Committee has set us all a good example. We believe that from all this conflict of opinion and discussion good will come. Here and there will be passionate expressions and rash action because of conflict of opinion, but the main body of our voters will keep steadily in mind the fact that this is a free country in which every man is entitled to express his opinion freely upon all public questions and this same body of voters are too much the lovers of liberty to wish to abridge any man's privileges in this respect. So this discussion will go on in good temper in the lines of the party, and the extreme men of either side will be held in check by the conservative masses, and 1892 will find us united and strong and victorious. Alliance democrats will be found enthusiastically supporting for position men who do not belong to the order, and, on the other hand, men who are not Alliance men will be found with their coats of working for the election of men who are Alliance men. We will all fight under one banner, and have but one battle cry. Our banner will be the same which has floated over the Democratic party for a hundred years and our battle cry will be "down with legislation which discriminates against one man in favor of another—equal and exact justice to all; special favors to none." And the victory shall belong not to the Alliance, nor to the body of voters who are not Alliance men, but to the Democratic party of which we all alike form a part. The result shall be peace and fraternity and prosperity to people of all callings and unparalleled good fortune to our beloved Southland.

Senator Gorman was the leader of the Democrats in the Senate, and his splendid management of the force bill fight saved the South from unparalleled disaster and humiliation, and entitled him to the everlasting gratitude of the Southern people. His constituents in Maryland presented him a splendid silver service as a token of their appreciation of his services, and the State Farmers' Alliance of Maryland at its recent session gave him its cordial endorsement. Some of the third party element in the Alliance have marked him for slaughter, together with other distinguished sons of the South, but it is needless to say that they aim at game too high for their poor guns to reach. The people of the South are not ungrateful.

We publish by request the call of the Anti-Subsidy Alliance men for a National Convention at St. Louis next month.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Proceedings at the Called Meeting Monday.

Pursuant to call regularly published, the committee met in Jacksonville at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Chairman H. L. Stevenson. On call of the roll the following members were found to be present:

H. L. Stevenson, chairman; S. D. G. Brothers, B. G. McClellan, M. W. Woodruff, Greg Lee, John H. Price, W. J. Brock, W. M. Whitesides, A. N. Ward, J. J. Willett, and Lewis Downing, by proxy.

The chairman stated the object of the call as published, and the committee proceeded to fill two vacancies on the committee caused by the removal of members from the beats in which they were elected to serve. W. J. A. Mangrum was elected to serve in beat 17, and J. B. Smith was elected to serve in beat 16. On motion J. M. Caldwell, J. H. Duke and R. B. Perkins were elected to represent respectively wards or voting precincts created by the commissioners court in the city of Anneton.

The question of the formation of Democratic clubs as recommended by the National and State Democratic Executive Committees was then discussed, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the Democratic Executive Committee of Calhoun county, That we endorse the action of the State Democratic Executive Committee in calling for the formation of Democratic clubs, and we urge upon the different beats of this county the formation of Democratic clubs, one or more in each beat, which may be organized by any Democrat, and as members of the Executive Committee, we pledge our support and co-operation to these Democratic clubs.

Be it further resolved, That the chairman or president of each club is hereby requested to report monthly to H. L. Stevenson, chairman, the progress of and numbers composing his club.

The deliberations of the committee were harmonious throughout and the patriotic action of the committee speaks well for the cause of Democracy in Calhoun.

Democratic Clubs.

The following is the declaration of principles to be adopted by the Democratic clubs to be formed in this county, pursuant to recommendation of the County Executive Committee at its meeting Monday. It is the same declaration of principles recommended by the National and State Democratic Executive Committees, and is such as any good Democrat can accept.

"To foster and disseminate Jeffersonian principles, to preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of States, local self-government and freedom of elections;

To resist revolutionary changes, and the centralization of power;

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessity of government economically administered;

To promote economy in all branches of public service;

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many;

To oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly;

To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—"Equity before the law," and

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures."

State Alliance--

When this paper went to press last week the State Alliance was still in session. Thursday Dr. Macneue reached the grounds and made a speech.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President S. M. Adams; Vice-President, J. S. Newman; Secretary, I. L. Brock; Lecturer, R. W. Beck; Assistant Lecturer, T. J. Carlisle; Executive Committee, H. P. Bone; J. A. Logan; and J. H. Harris.

While it is expected that the members of the County Democratic Committee will take steps to organize Democratic Clubs in their respective beats, the authority to organize such clubs is by no means confined to them alone, under the resolution of the Committee. Any Democrat in good standing is authorized to organize a club, and will be furnished the necessary blanks by Chairman Stevenson on application.

Democratic Club Meeting.

Pursuant to recommendation of the County Democratic Executive Committee, a meeting of the Democratic voters of Jacksonville Beat is hereby called for Saturday August 29th, 1891, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic club. The meeting will be held at the Court house at 2 p. m. at tap of the bell.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Committeeman, Beat No. 1.

The Third Party has materialized in Texas. It held its first convention at Dallas the 18th. Steps were taken to form Third Party clubs throughout the State. The platform of the People's Party recently formed at Cincinnati was adopted.

The on-the-fence politicians in Georgia should attend the coming "road congress" in order to find which way to take.—Atlanta Journal.

ST. LOUIS ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

To Be Held September 15th 1891.

HUBBARD, RANDOLPH Co., Mo., August 12th, 1891.

To the Members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of the United States.

BROTHERS:—This communication is for the purpose of informing you that there will be held in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on the third Tuesday (16th day) of September, 1891, a meeting of the Alliance Brothers of the United States who are in accord with the resolutions passed at a meeting recently held in the City of Fort Worth, Texas.

The objects of the Fort Worth meeting are fully set out in the resolutions adopted by that body hereto appended. The undersigned were elected an Executive Committee to make all arrangements necessary for the convention referred to above.

We have corresponded with the General Managers of a number of railroads, and find that they are willing to give greatly reduced rates upon their roads to all delegates attending this meeting.

A basis of representation will be fixed at three delegates from each and every county in the jurisdiction of the National Alliance.

Reduced hotel rates will be secured in the City of St. Louis, and all members of the Order are cordially invited to take part in making this manifestation of the farmers of this country a grand success.

This meeting, as will be seen from the Fort Worth resolutions, is a protest on the part of the lovers of the Constitution of the Alliance against seeing that Organization prostituted by a body of men who have no interest in farming and whose love for the Organization is limited by the amount of personal gain they can get out of it.

This is an effort on the part of the conservative members and real farmers of our order to emancipate the farmers' Alliance from the control of scheming politicians and designing demagogues. That we will succeed in this effort we entertain no doubt.

We especially ask that all newspapers in the United States will reproduce this communication with the appended resolutions.

Communications addressed to Hon. W. S. McAllister, Canton, Mississippi; Hon. Will L. Sargent, Rayner, Texas; or to U. S. Hall, at Hubbard, Randolph County, Missouri, will be promptly answered.

Yours fraternally,

U. S. Hall, Chairman, Hubbard, Mo.

W. S. McAllister, Canton, Miss.

W. L. Sargent, Rayner, Texas.

Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we denounce the sub-treasury and land loan schemes and governmental ownership of railroads as violations of the first principles of good government, as paternal in their character, as centralizing in tendencies, and as enacted into law would create such a horde of national office-holders as would fasten the clutches of the party in power upon the throats of the people so strongly that the voices of honest, patriotic citizens would no longer be heard in the control of governmental affairs.

We further denounce these measures as being a violation of the constitution of our beloved order.

That we denounce C. W. Macneue and his corrupt methods, together with the acts of his tools and henchmen, as being a disgrace to the order and a stench in the nostrils of all honest men who know of their corruption and villainy, and thus point out to the order by continuing such men as this in power they are enabled, by betraying us and our interests, to most effectually chain us to the sub-treasury and land loan schemes.

Resolved, That we denounce the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, recognizing the grave and responsible duties resting upon us as farmers and citizens and members of our beloved order, the Farmers' Alliance, hereby present for the careful consideration of our brother Alliance farmers the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the Farmers' Alliance has been organized to the end that its members might become educated in the science of economical government, and that we might become more united in our action, having been divided through the influences of the war, while we have ever been united in interest; and

Whereas, our beloved order, the Farmers' Alliance, was founded for the express purpose as set forth in our constitution, to bring about the above most important results, and that this education and union should be brought about in a strictly non-partisan sense and manner; and

Whereas, we declare to the world in our constitution that the Alliance would ever advocate "equal rights to all and special favors to none;" and

Whereas, we declared to the world through the Alliance that we would make no war upon any of the legitimate interests of our country; and

Whereas, we were assured when we entered the organization that no one should be ostracized for opinion's sake, and refused admittance into or turned out of the order on account of any belief he might hold on political questions; and

Whereas, we felt assured that this organization would be directed and controlled by farmers, who were honest men and who would labor to unite the farmers of our common country who were divided by the war; and

Whereas, we now find that the purpose and objects of the order have been defeated and the organization deflected and turned from its original purpose and intention in the following manner and ways:

1. By violating the plainest principles and declarations of our constitution, by advocating and declaring in favor of the sub-treasury and land loan scheme and the government ownership of railroads.

2. By debarring persons from membership and office for opinion's sake.

3. By putting men in important offices and keeping them there, who are known and have proved themselves to be dishonest, mercenary and corrupt, and have continued them in such offices.

4. By falsely and maliciously denouncing the just and honest chosen representatives of the people who have been elected to serve in public trust, although the honesty and fidelity of such public servants have been proved by long and faithful service.

5. By trying to direct and turn the organizations of the farmers and laborers of our land from one of the greatest curses of the age—the pro-

ductive tariff system—and to commit them to the national course of class legislation.

6. By placing in the highest official positions of our national and state orders men who are not farmers, nor have any interest in farming, but whose only interest and ambition is to keep the farmers in the depressed condition they now are, to the end that they may draw their salaries from them, knowing that the depression of the farming class is necessary to keep up an organization of this character.

7. By some of the leading officers of the order, both state and national, consorting with the enemies of good government against the true interests of the people, and corruptly endeavoring by dishonest methods to fasten upon the people the protective tariff and railroad combination—two of the evils that the Alliance was created to put down and destroy.

8. By private individuals in the Alliance, through corrupt and mercenary motives, buying up the state and national official organs of the order, thereby centralizing the power of this organization and that of the millions of farmers in it for the purpose of the personal aggrandizement and political ambition and corrupt ends of these men.

9. By changing our order from its non-partisan character into a partisan body, by applying partisan political tests to membership and office-holding in our order, and by declaring in a statute passed at Ocala, December, 1890, and by proclamation of our national president, that when the majority of the National Alliance promulgated any political principle, demand and hereby, that every Allianceman must subscribe to and conform to such political principle; therefore be it

Resolved, that we denounce the sub-treasury and land loan schemes and governmental ownership of railroads as violations of the first principles of good government, as paternal in their character, as centralizing in tendencies, and as enacted into law would create such a horde of national office-holders as would fasten the clutches of the party in power upon the throats of the people so strongly that the voices of honest, patriotic citizens would no longer be heard in the control of governmental affairs.

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Written for the REPUBLICAN.

A TRIP TO SEWANE.

Boarding the Nashville train at Chattanooga at 5 o'clock in the morning, fanned by the delicious mountain air, you plunge into the midst of some of the most beautiful scenery east of the Mississippi.

To the right towers the lofty summit of Lookout Mountain, as a guardian angel keeping watch and ward over the city which nestles at its feet. Around its base the splendid Tennessee, with its foliage-clad banks, curves its graceful way, bearing its contribution of commerce on its bosom, fructifying the beautiful valleys through which it passes, making glad the hearts of the sons of toil, ever hurrying onward to pour its volume into the great ocean.

To the left stretches those historic ranges—Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, which, could they but speak, would stir our hearts with profound emotion as they told of a nation locked in the deadly embrace of civil war, of the deeds of valor enacted on their summits and of the fratricidal blood which has stained their sides. But the voice of Bragg is hushed, and Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga, sleeps in the dust, the shrieks and groans of the dying, the shout of the victor, the despair of the vanquished, the boom of the cannon and the rattle of the musketry have echoed their last reverberations over the blue hills, and the mountains have locked their dead secrets in their bosoms forever. The scars have been healed and the leafy trees form a mantle of peace around a nation whose heartbeats are taken of love and unity and progress and development. Such are the thoughts which crowd upon the imagination as you look upon these scenes.

On the train you meet a brother Alumnus, like yourself going back to visit the old alma mater. A cordial grasp of the hand, a talk over old times, queries as to how the world is serving you and you are serving the world, recounting of incidents of pleasure or pain that have befallen each since last you met, how the golden hopes and ambitions have been realized or failed—these occupy your time as the train rushes on through laughing valleys and rolling hills and magic cities that, like Jonah's gourd, have sprung up in a night, some of them, perhaps, destined to perish in a night; and before you are aware of it, you have accomplished the ninety miles. You step off of the train at Cowan—a small furnace village—you take the Tracy branch, and now you begin to ascend. Up, up you go till you reach a plateau two thousand and one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, on the Cumberland mountains. At your feet stretches Cowan valley, winding in and out among the mountains and beautiful groves of every shade of green, till it loses itself in the distance. You are now in a cooler, purer, sweeter atmosphere. You feel buoyant and strong; your whole being thrills with the ecstasy of life. It seems worth living to live. It is a blessing from God for which to be thankful. But here is Sewanee Station. You take a hack or walk upon the plateau upon which the University stands. We have been traveling in the midst of inanimate nature for some time. We seem to have gotten out of the range of habitation till we reach this spot. All of a sudden we drop into a paradise of intellectuality and social refinement. We meet with some of the most noted minds of America. Here are the summer homes of Bishops Gallaher, Dudley, Gregg, Sessunnes and Quintard. Here we meet the man who cannot be tempted with money, the man who refused ten thousand a year and a Bishopric, in order to consecrate his life to the upbuilding of Sewanee, though it could pay him but the pittance of fifteen hundred; the man who combines in a greater degree than perhaps any other in America the magnetic, the scholastic, the oratorical and practical. I mean Thomas F. Gallor, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South. Here is the hoary head and long, flowing, white beard of General Kirby Smith who in war could turn the tide of Manassas, and in peace, can train young minds to turn the tide of life's great battle. Here is General Sharp, once a gallant soldier, now a Rev. professor. Here is noble Telfair Hodgson, a chaplain in the army once, a Vice-Chancellor of Sewanee once, a genial gentleman always. And if I dared, I would speak of the grace and the beauty of her who has presided over his cares so long as a good angel, and who adds to great personal charms, a beauty of soul rarely equalled and never excelled. Here you find as kind, hospitable and highly cultivated a society as adorns any portion of the world.

Here we meet Mrs. Stephen Elliott, widow of Stephen Elliott, Bishop of Georgia, a man who stood as a Saul among men in talents of head and heart. This good "mother in Israel" is one of the few links which remain to connect a dead past, splendid in its memories and traditions of chivalric ante-bellum days with an altered, but still grand and progressive present. Here is Dr. W. P. DuBose, disciple of Gladstone in Latin and Greek, glider of Greek Exegesis and Moral Science, and relative of Alabama's two educators of that name. Many are the pleasant recollections of the days when I listened to him ten years ago, expounding the hidden meaning of the word of God. And much of the little I have accomplished of late to the kernel and germ of Christianity exposed to view by his wonderful analytical power. Here we met Miss Sadie Elliott, sis-

ter of the eminent Bishop Elliott of Texas. Of course we are all familiar with her novels and other literary articles of various kinds. And I must not omit Rev. Dr. Benton, the great systematic divinity lecturer. Many changes have taken place in this eventful decade of absence. Wooden halls have been replaced by massive and grand stone buildings; other large and beautiful stone structures, public halls and private dwellings, have gone up so that the place has grown beyond my recognition almost. I mention particularly the gift of Col. Walsh, president of the Land Company at Atlanta, Alabama. It is now far advanced in construction and is a large, handsome memorial hall. Many are familiar faces I see, but many have married and left or played their part upon life's transient stage and gone to reap the reward of their labors. But some things have not changed. "Morgan's steep" and "Green's view," points of vantage approaching three thousand feet above the sea, from which you can look out over as lovely scenery as is to be seen in any country, remain the same unchanging, everlasting hills. What a vast throng of sacred memories filled my mind as I visited them! The view reminded me of one year ago when I stood on the heights above dear old Jacksonville with our present State Senator—soon-to-be-congressman, if the district consults its interests—and our faithful G— and saw the far reaching mountains and valleys which make North Alabama so picturesque and so healthy, and which draw her people so near to the great God of Nature. When I consider all the natural and artificial, the social and intellectual, the moral and physical advantages of this place, I do not wonder that Charles Dudley Warner said of it: "When I reached Sewanee I felt that I had come into a new atmosphere, one of culture and refinement. I found there the idea prevailing that the best thing in life was on the intellectual and immortal side. And I found that the standard of scholarship was very high. In two or three classes in the higher branches, certainly, the training given is equal to that of any college or university in this country. The christian time is high and the christian spirit dominant. The physical and the intellectual side are equally well developed. The university of the South should be upheld by every one who values things honest and good." In order that you may get an idea of how you employ your time at Sewanee, even at the risk of some egotism, I give you a journal of proceedings.

The first day I reached Sewanee I attended the convocation of Bishops for the purpose of discussing the best way to provide for the religious needs of the colored race. This was participated in by Dr. Mallory, of "Churchman" fame and Dean Roman, of Gen. Seminary of New York. The Episcopal Church seems yearly to be growing more and more earnest in her endeavor to reach the heart and life of this race with the uplifting and purifying influences of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. In the evening I attended a beautiful reception at Bishop Quintard's, where the host and hostess dispensed that graceful hospitality for which they have ever been distinguished and where I met men and women from every part of the South noted for their worth and beauty.

On Wednesday, the Hon. Henry Watson delivered a splendid address on the "Perils of our country from Plutocracy." This great man held his audience spell-bound for an hour, striking sparks of wit and wisdom from his intellectual anvil. Among other things he said (in substance, for I quote from memory) that after seeing the Union and Constitution survive the throes of the civil war and reconstruction days and a returning board, he had no fears from any political issues or tent to leave them to be solved by that great God who had so wisely and so mercifully solved past great issues.

On Thursday—Commencement Day followed by the choir-boys, followed by the Alumni and visiting clergy and ten Bishops marched from the grand convocation hall to St. Augustine's chapel, chanting as they marched that thrilling hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers." Then a vanguard of witnesses the conference of over a hundred diplomas on A. diplomas; also the degree of LL. D. on the Hon. Henry Watson and D. D. upon the Rt. Revs. H. M. Jackson, of Alabama, and David Sessunnes, of Louisiana, and Dean Hoffman. I should not omit the Latin Salutatory and the French Essay delivered by two of the students. They were remarkable for the appreciation of the language, elegance of diction and excellence of pronunciation. In the evening our Alumni Association exercises took place, after which we adjourned to E. S. B. hall where a substantial banquet was speeded with a feast of reason and a flow of soul in the apt and witty responses to toasts proposed.

Let me conclude by noting the presence of Capt. J. W. A. Wright, President of the Alabama Normal College at Livingston. This distinguished educator, christian gentleman and great scholar has been attending the exercises of the University and the Chattanooga at Montego, distant only six miles. He has delivered lectures there and is to lecture here Monday night. I had the honor of visiting the Chattanooga with him and was introduced to Prof. W. H. Payne, General Superintendent of Normal education at Nashville, and many other celebrities of the Union. The proximity of these two educa-

tional institutions renders Sewanee one of the most attractive places in the Union to the summer tourist seeking health and pleasure, as they can attend the best lecture of the best minds of America, who are drawn to these places. Gladstone, Lord Hopkins and Morgan are prominent of these. As for health, the air is so pure and cool that the University holds open all the summer and gives her vacation in the winter, so that the Southern students may escape the heat of southern latitudes and go south in the winter.

But the best place of all, the kindest hearted people, the best friends, the jolliest gun club in the Union is at little place that nestles in the bosom of the everlasting hills—it is called Jacksonville and is in Alabama; and so with three cheers for Shelby and Horace and Lon and Gaboury and the REPUBLICAN and all the rest of them, and with kindest regards to all inquiring friends, I remain

Faithfully your friend,
W. T. ALLEN.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR TREES.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Jacksonville Mining and Manufacturing Company until 12 o'clock M. on the 26th day of Aug. 1891 for the furnishing of all labor and material required and the building complete to a beginning on the line of the Jacksonville and Gulf Railway in accordance with the plans and specifications which may be seen at the said engineer's office at Jacksonville Ala. The Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

G. H. Montgomery, Chief Engineer.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of three executions in my hands, one issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county on the 15th day of June 1891 in favor of the Anneton Pipe Works for \$46.35 as cost against Wm. P. O'Brien, two others issued from the City Court of Anneton one on 28th day of October 1890 in favor of W. J. Farmer and against Wm. P. O'Brien for \$162.75 and cost of suit; one on 28th day of April 1891, for the annuity of the Anneton Hardware Co., and against Wm. P. O'Brien and Ed O'Brien for \$195.29 besides cost of suit. I will proceed to sell on Monday the 26th day of September 1891, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash within the legal hour of sale, the following described property to-wit:

One Lot, in section 11, township 16, south, range 7, east; commencing at a point in the east line of the northeast corner of Bancroft and Fourteenth streets, thence running south along the west side of Bancroft street, as projected, one hundred and fifty feet; thence running east, one hundred and ten feet; thence running north one hundred and fifty feet to the south side of Fourteenth, as projected; thence running east 310 feet to the point in the east line of the lot and seven one hundredths acre more or less with the improvements thereon levied upon as the property of Wm. P. O'Brien for four years of executions, which are entitled to a credit of \$237, for which I give the defendants notice in writing of said levy and time and place of said sale.

L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Alfred Brown and wife, Lucinda Brown to the American Freehold Land Mortgage Co., of London, Limited, dated 28th day of February 1886, and recorded in the Probate office for Calhoun county, Alabama, a Record of Mortgages Book No. "Q" 2nd vol. on page 78 and the said mortgage debt being declared due and unpaid, the undersigned, Company (Mortgagee), will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, containing 160 acres, more or less. This sale will be made to satisfy said mortgage debt, together with the costs, attorney's fee and the expenses of making this foreclosure.

The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company, of London, Limited, 60, Moorgate, London, E.C. 4, England.

CALDWELL BRADSHAW, G. C. Ellis, Attorneys.

aug-22-4t

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

Ida Clayton pro. amic. vs. Thomas Clayton.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of J. J. Arnold complainant's solicitor that the defendant, Thomas Clayton is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he resides in the State of Tennessee postoffice unknown to all persons further, that, in the belief of said plaintiff, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

The Republican.

Issued Weekly.

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square.
Local notices 10 cents per line.
Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.
One year, One Dollar.
Six Months, Seventy-five Cents.
Three Months, Forty Cents.
Subscription must invariably be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless accompanied by the order.

Church Services.
St. Luke's Episcopal Church—W. T. Allen, Rector—Services with sermon every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. All are invited.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Geo H. Montgomery, Superintendent. Public always welcome.
Baptist Church—Rev. H. W. Williams, pastor—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.
Methodist Church—Rev. F. A. Rogers, pastor—Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. every Sunday. Prof. D. L. Barnes, Supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.
Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. H. Patton, pastor—Services every 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.
Public cordially invited.
Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. H. F. Montgomery, Supt.

MAIL SCHEDULE.
Schedule of arrival and departure of mail from the Post office at Jacksonville, Ala., July 20th, 1891.
Mails going East leave office 12:50
Arrive 1:15
Mails going West 1:50
Arrive 2:17
Evening mail for Anniston and all points on the G. F. and Mineral R. R. Close 6 p. m.
Arrive 5 a. m.

STAR ROUTE.
For White Plains, Ala., Leave Monday, Wednesday, Saturday 7 a. m.
Arrive Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 7 p. m.
For Jenkins and Grantley, leave Wednesday and Saturday, 6 a. m.
Arrive Wednesday and Saturday 6 p. m.
For Adelia, Allapans and Reeves, Leave Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday 7 a. m.
Arrive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 7 p. m.
Office hours from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, from 12:30 p. m. to 2:30 p. m.
Money orders and postal notes sold from 7 a. m. until 5 p. m.
ADELIA E. FRANK, P. M.
Jacksonville, Ala.
July 20, 1891.

Camp Arcadia.
CAMP ARCADIA, Aug. 1, 1891.
Messrs. D. Z. Goodlett, W. C. Crow, L. W. Grant and J. D. Hammond are all the gentlemen so far in camp. Other accessions expected daily. Parties visiting the mountain are requested to call by the REPUBLICAN office for mail matter for these. The days up here are cool and bracing and the nights so cold that considerable bed covering is required. No mosquitoes.

The article of Sam Slim is crowded out this week. It will keep until next issue.

NOTICE—Take water by the glass or gallon at Dr. Crook's Drug store.

We return thanks for complimentary ticket to the 3rd annual Exposition of the Southern Exposition Co., to be held in Montgomery October 25th to November 11th.

De Witt's Little Early Risers never gripe or cause nausea. Mild but sure, assist rather than force. Best little pill for sick headache, chronic constipation dyspepsia. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Tomorrow (Saturday) the corner stone of Zion Lutheran church will be laid near Adesholt's mill, with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. D. A. Sox will officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Morton are spending a few days at the home of Mrs. Morton's father, Mr. C. C. Woodruff.

If food sours on the stomach, digestion is defective, De Witt's Little Early Risers will remedy this. The famous little pills that never gripe and never disappoint. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Messrs. Marion, Miller and Riddle of Anniston are attending session of the Commissioners court and assisting in the assessment of taxes for that city.

A beautiful skin, bright eyes, sweet breath, good appetite, vigorous body, pure blood and good health result from the use of De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It is sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Messrs. Goodlett, Crow and Grant have taken up summer abode at the camp at White Cliff on the Blue Mountain east of town. They will be joined by others.

The REPUBLICAN office is under obligation to Mr. Dave Smith for a large and delicious watermelon. We are always glad to welcome such friends as Mr. Smith.

Mr. Thad. Davenport says that as he was coming to town the other day he saw four little pigs sucking a cow, which was standing perfectly still. They were too small to stand flatfooted and reach the cow's teats; but a fifth little pig was standing contentedly under the cow and the pigs reached the milk by placing their feet on the accommodating little pig's back.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Dr. S. G. Stone, of this place, has moved to Jenifer, where he becomes physician of the iron companies of that place. He will be greatly missed here where he was much regarded socially and as a practitioner of medicine. He will not be so far off, however, that he cannot frequently run up to see his hosts of friends here. The people of Jenifer will like Dr. Stone. He is a kind and obliging man and a good and faithful physician.

Cane Creek Items.
Crops are good, although needing rain. Millet is the crop for Alliance men to raise. J. C. Francis has just put away fifteen tons of fine hay from five acres sown in German millet. Raise hay, corn and pork and let five cent cotton alone.
Overseers are putting roads in good condition, and "big meetings" are in full blast with good reaching and lots of good things to eat.

In the Alliance Exchange compilation, the farmers' losses were somebody else's Winnings.—Atlanta Journal.

GIN FOR SALE.
Fratts improved revolving head, 40 saws, nearly new, with feeder attached, at a bargain. Apply to T. C. DAVENPORT, Jacksonville, Ala.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it. \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props, Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. Wadling, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Constipation, blood-poison, fever! Doctors' bills and funeral expenses cost about two hundred dollars: De Witt's Little Early Risers cost a quarter. Take your choice. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES.
Oryon are all worn out, really good for nothing. It is general delirium. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

The recently elected United States Senator of Georgia, General John B. Gordon, says:
Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: The pantoisop glasses you furnished me some time since give excellent satisfaction. I have tested them by use, and must say they are unequalled in clearness and brilliancy by any that I have ever worn.
Respectfully,
JOHN B. GORDON,
Ex-Governor of State of Georgia.
All eyes fitted and the fit guaranteed at the Drug Store of Dr. J. M. Crook. Jacksonville, Ala.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Very popular, very small very good. De Witt's Little Early Risers, the pill for constipation, biliousness, sick headache. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

I have a large stock of Pianos and Organs that I will sell at factory prices on easy payments. Also the Class Choir, Congregation, Sacred Harp and Gospel Hymns. All kinds of music books on hand. Write for prices before you order.
E. E. FORBES
Anniston, Ala.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

I feel it my duty to write you in regard to the benefit your Braxtonovine has been to my wife. Ever since a child she has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California but none could prevent these spells running their course. Braxtonovine has not failed to effect a cure in a single instance, one dose usually being sufficient. Oscar F. Frost, Monmouth, Maine.

Catarrh, neuralgia, rheumatism and most diseases originate from impure blood. Cleanse it improve it, purify it with De Witt's Sarsaparilla and health is restored, strength regained. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

WOOL CARDER.
The undersigned is now ready to card wool at the same old stand, 3 miles west of Jacksonville, known as the Richley factory. Wool carded on shortest notice. All wool shipped us by railroad we receive, card and return.
J. A. COMB.

It is quite the fashion now to take De Witt's Little Early Risers for liver, stomach and bowel disorders. They are small pills, but mighty good ones. Dr. J. M. Crook, sells them.

One Hundred More Workers Wanted.
Most persons when they see a large number of men working in any particular line of business will naturally inquire as to whether or not it is legitimate and honest, light or heavy work and whether or not it will yield good profits.
The National Garment Cutter Company are wanting hundreds of agents to go in various parts of the United States to introduce their work. They are offering rare inducements to those who have energy and pluck. Many persons are making large sums of money out of this work and the field is getting better every day.
In order to settle the first query it is only necessary to use a little common sense in connection with practical observation to satisfy any one that the business is legitimate and honest. The large number of people who daily investigate the workings of this system proves it to be a lawful business; else, if otherwise, it would have long since been detected and set aside.
And to settle the question of honesty we need only to take note of the large number of citizens who are engaged in buying, selling and using this system, it being as universal in its use where ever thoroughly and properly introduced as the sewing machine. This alone proves most conclusively that it is an honest calling, and that those who are engaged in the sale of it are honest and are selling honest goods.
The nature of the work, aside from any other testimony, shows it to be light and pleasant, but in order to be successful must be pursued as any other business—intelligently, industriously and preservingly. As the farmer, merchant or mechanic, in order to be successful, must each follow out these lines, so in this business.
The only other point now for the agent to be satisfied of is whether or not the business will pay. As to this, hear what our agents at different times and places have said. One says:
"I will make my report in the interest of the National Garment Cutter company. Last Thursday sold three Cutters, Friday three, and Saturday I canvassed only in the forenoon and sold one Cutter, instructed in the afternoon and sold one Cutter after supper. Today I have sold three more, making eleven Cutters since last Thursday morning. My profits equal twice as much in four days as I was getting a month when I commenced this work. I regard it by far the best business I was ever engaged in, and have never been so well satisfied."
Another writes: "I have sold 27 Cutters in ten days. Have had years of experience in traveling business, but have never met anything equal to the National Garment Cutter."
Another reports: "I feel much pleased with the work on the start for it brought me in a week's wages before I had fairly closed the bargain."
Another: "I canvassed one day and my orders net me \$21. Pretty good for a man who never canvassed for anything before."
Another took four orders the first day.
These are samples of hundreds of letters received and that are still coming in from day to day. For further information apply to
H. W. RUMBLEY,
1316 Wilmer st., Anniston, Ala.
P. O. Box 624.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
The citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country will have, for the next few weeks, an opportunity to have fine photographs taken. Portraits, views, family groups and all kinds of fine photographs. All work finished in the very best style at our home gallery in Anniston, Ala. All work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Small children and baby photographs a specialty. Gallery next public square. Open for work Saturday 10th and will remain a few weeks only. Call and see our work.
WATTS & Haggard, Anniston, Ala.

Money Saved
Is money made, and the easiest way to save money now during these hard times is to buy your Groceries, Hardware Lamp Goods, Queensware, Harness, Buggies and Wagons from Porter, Martin & Co., for they are prepared to sell at Rock bottom prices. They do more business at less expense than most any house in the State, and therefore can sell at a less profit. Call and see if we are not correct.
PORTER, MARTIN & CO.
Jacksonville, Ala.
S. Side Public Square

Jack for Sale.
A fine black Jack horse or exchange for other stock. He is of the celebrated Rosestock, 7 years old. His colts can be seen at and around Ocala, Fla.
Ort. Sarrin.
Aug 1st-91.

Saw Mill for Sale.
1 Erie City Engine and boiler 20 horse power.
1 Russell Saw mill and carriage.
2 Good saws.
14 Head good cattle.
200,000 Timber to go with mill.
Well situated in a good belt of timber. Over two million feet secured at \$1 per M. 2 1/2 miles from E. R. Good loading yard at Railroad. Long leaf yellow pine timber. Machinery in good order. Also 120 acres of land if desired. Apply to STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT, Jacksonville, Ala.

Final Settlement.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama.
This day came S. D. G. Brothers as the administrator de bonis non of the estate of Woodford R. Hanna, deceased, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, and filed in court before the undersigned Register his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.
It is therefore ordered by the Register that Monday, 24th day of August 1891, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and vouchers and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county on said 24th day of August 1891, and contest said settlement if they think proper. By direction of the chancery court for said county.
This 30th day of July 1891.
W. M. HAMES, Register.

Brothers, Willett & Willett.
Attorneys at Law.
Jacksonville and Anniston.

Non-Resident Notice.
STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.
John W. Simmons vs. Mittie Simmons.
In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of J. J. Arnold, complainant's solicitor, that the defendant Mittie Simmons is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that she resides in the State of Georgia Post office unknown to affiant and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring her the said Mittie Simmons to answer or demur to a bill of complaint, filed in said cause, on the 15th day of September 1891, and failing so to do a decree pro confesso will be taken against her in said cause.
Done at office, in Jacksonville, this 10th day of August 1891.
Wm. HAMES, Register.

Mortgage Sale.
Under and by virtue of a Mortgage executed to the undersigned by John W. Simmons, L. C. Crow, and recorded on page 91 of Book No. 26, of record of Deeds and Mortgages in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, I will proceed to sell on Monday the 24th day August 1891 before the court house door in said county, at Jacksonville, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: All the brick in a certain kiln named in said mortgage, containing Two Hundred Thousand Brick more or less.
C. D. MARTIN, Mortgagee.

County Surveyor.
B. G. McCLELEN, County Surveyor.
R. W. WHISENANT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. Dealers in Stocks, Farm and Mineral Lands. City Property Bought and Sold on Commission. Property Rented and Rents Collected. Refer by permission to Rowan, Dean & Co., Jacksonville, Ala., Gen. J. W. Burke, President Jacksonville Mining & Manufg Co., Comer & Trapp, Anniston, Ala.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on May the 20th, 1891, in favor of R. G. Clark & Co., and against Daniel and James Monahan, I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1891, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: The SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, section 2, township 13, and range 9, as the property of Daniel Monahan, to satisfy said execution; also give the defendant written notice of time and place of said levy and sale.
L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.

I. L. Swan & Co., Real Estate Agents,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Buy and sell town lots, mineral lands, farm lands, stocks and bonds. Have now on hand a quantity of desirable real estate in and near the corporation line of the town, and four valuable ore plants, and half interest in the Landers' marble quarry. Prompt in giving information. Titles examined and prepared without any charge to those doing business with us. Write us, or call at office, Northwest corner of court house.

BE A MAN.
APOLLO WAS A PERFECT MAN.
So anxious were the students for a new book that they were willing to pay for it. Every MAN can be STRONG. YOUNG MEN OR OLD, suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost or Failing Manhood, Physical Exhaustion, Mental Weakness, Neuritis, Neurasthenia, or any other form of NERVOUSNESS, can be restored to PERFECT HEALTH and the VITALITY of a STRONG MAN, the Pride and Power of Nature. We claim by years of practice by our exclusive methods a uniform CURE OF 99 OUT OF 100 cases of all Diseases, Weaknesses and Afflictions of Men. Testimonials from 25 States and Territories. OUR NEW BOOK will be sent free, sealed, post-paid, from the publisher, and will tell you all you need to know. Full Explanations for HOME TREATMENT. You can be FULLY CURED in 30 days. Address at once ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

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So anxious were the students for a new book that they were willing to pay for it. Every MAN can be STRONG. YOUNG MEN OR OLD, suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost or Failing Manhood, Physical Exhaustion, Mental Weakness, Neuritis, Neurasthenia, or any other form of NERVOUSNESS, can be restored to PERFECT HEALTH and the VITALITY of a STRONG MAN, the Pride and Power of Nature. We claim by years of practice by our exclusive methods a uniform CURE OF 99 OUT OF 100 cases of all Diseases, Weaknesses and Afflictions of Men. Testimonials from 25 States and Territories. OUR NEW BOOK will be sent free, sealed, post-paid, from the publisher, and will tell you all you need to know. Full Explanations for HOME TREATMENT. You can be FULLY CURED in 30 days. Address at once ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

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THE "STONEMAN"

Gen. Early in his speech on the 21st of July at Lexington, Va., at the unveiling of the statue of Jackson having said that the name "Stonewall" originated from Gen. Bee rallying his retreating troops by saying to them, "yonder stands Jackson like a Stonewall, rally behind the Virginians." Maj. Robbins wrote to the Richmond Dispatch the following correct account of the facts and circumstances.

"A few more years will forever seal the lips of all who can speak from personal knowledge of the incidents of the 'war-between-the-states.' Any of them, therefore, who can now contribute to the perfect accuracy of history may be pardoned for doing so, even at the risk of incurring the charge of egotism. This is my only motive for troubling you with this brief article. I am one of those who heard General Banard E. Bee utter the words which gave Jackson the name of 'Stonewall.'"

THE EXACT FACTS. The speech of General Early (as I have seen it reported) at Lexington on the 21st is slightly inaccurate in its account of this matter in two particulars. As this inaccuracy does injustice to other Confederate soldiers no less gallant than the "Stonewall" brigade I am sure the chivalric old general and all others like him with hearts in the right place will be glad to have it corrected and the exact facts stated.

THE FOURTH ALABAMA. It was to the Fourth Alabama regiment that the words were spoken by General Bee, about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 21, 1861. This regiment with the Sixth North Carolina and Second and Eleventh Mississippi, constituted Bee's brigade; and as the brigade arrived at Manassas from the valley in detachments, so it went into and fought through the battle, not as a whole but by separate regiments. The Fourth Alabama having arrived at Manassas on Saturday the 20th was in movement very early on Sunday morning, the 21st, from near the junction towards the upper fords of Bull Run. The dust raised by the march of the federal army to Sudley's ford having attracted attention, the Fourth Alabama was hurried by General Bee in that direction, and we reached before 11 a. m. the plateau of the Henry House, whereon the main conflict occurred afterwards.

A GREAT SACRIFICE. Bee seeing that this was a good position for defence, but that the Federals would capture it unless delayed before the Confederate forces could reach there in sufficient numbers, ordered the Fourth Alabama to hasten a half mile further north beyond Young's branch, and the wood over there to aid Evans, Wheat, and others in detaining the Federal army. This duty we performed at great sacrifice, standing fast for an hour or more against overwhelming numbers. Losing our Colonel Egbert Jones, mortally wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Law, and Major Scott, disabled, and a great number of other officers and men killed and wounded. Then in obedience to orders we withdrew from our advanced position and took position on the Confederate battle line and in rear of the Robinson House.

GENERAL JOHNSTON SEIZES THE FLAG. Here, without field officers and under command of a captain, the Fourth Alabama maintained its ground and did its part in resisting the enemy. General Johnston at one time came to us there and led us forward on a charge against the enemy, bearing our flag in his own hand. That glorious old warrior never appeared more magnificent than he did at that moment on his prancing horse and flaunting our colors in the face of the foe who fell back before us.

SMITTEN WITH FIRE. Soon after this, the leading design of the Federals all day being to turn the Confederate left, the heaviest fighting occurred in that direction, and in consequence the enemy disappeared from the immediate front of our regiment leaving us unengaged; but the fearful crash of the Federal musketry as fresh troops poured in against the Confederate centre and left can never be forgotten by those who heard it. Farther and farther round its awful thunders rolled as if nothing could stay it. Our brigade comrades of the Sixth Carolina separated from us in the manoeuvres of the day had rushed in single handed and been smitten as with fire and their gallant Colonel Fisher and many of his men were no more. Jackson and his glorious brigade were struggling like giants to withstand the fierce onslaught.

THE WORDS OF BEE. It was just at this moment our Brigadier General Bee came galloping to the Fourth Alabama and said: "My brigade is scattered over the field, and you are all of it now at hand. Men, can you make a charge of bayonets?" Those poor, battered and bloody-nosed Alabamians, inspired by the lion-like bearing of that heroic officer, responded promptly, "Yes General, we will go wherever you lead and do whatever you say." Bee then said, pointing towards where Jackson and his men were so valiantly battling about a quarter of a mile to the west and left of us, "Yonder stands Jackson like a stone wall. Let us go to his assistance." Saying this, he dismounted,

placed himself at the left of the Fourth Alabama, and led the regiment (what remained of them) to Jackson's position and joined them on to the right.

A CHARGE. Some other reinforcements coming up, a vigorous charge was made, pressing the Federals back. In this charge Bee fell mortally wounded leading the Fourth Alabama. Bartow fell not far from the same time and within a stone's throw of the same spot leading his Georgians. All the world knows how the Federals shortly thereafter were seized with a panic and fled incontinently from the field.

THE ERROR COMPLAINED OF. It is not true that General Bee said "rally behind the Virginians," or behind anybody else. It is not true that he was rallying his men at all for they were not retreating. The story of the Stonewall brigade does not need to be enhanced by any depreciation of the equal firmness and heroism of other men on that historic field. Let it never be more men on that day than any other regiment but one in the Confederate army, and every field from there to Appomattox was moistened with the blood of her heroes. But several of them still survive to corroborate to the letter the statement I have given you above.

Very Respectfully,
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Former Major Fourth Alabama,
Statesville, N. C., July 24, 1891.

Note.—Major Robbins would be glad for all members of the Fourth Alabama regiment, who heard General Bee's expression about "Stonewall," to write to him and give their names; he wishes to have record made of the witnesses to his historic event.

MAJ. WM. M. ROBBINS,
Statesville, N. C.

PATENTS. Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to. Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability. Free of Charge. Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application. J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D. C. Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

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The Republican NEW OUTFIT. JANUARY, 1891.

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APPLE TREES. W. U. ALMON, of Efflin, Alabama, will sell for the next fifteen days 4,000 apple trees, two years old, pretty and straight at \$8 per hundred. Ben Davis, Mann Winessap, and other varieties. Also grape vines, choice and cheap. Will sell to any express office at once. W. U. ALMON, Efflin, Ala.

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Guns, Rifles, Pistols, CARTRIDGES. LAWYER TENNIS, BASE BALL, Gymnasium Fishing Tackle, And all kinds of Sporting Goods. Agents for King's Great Western Powder Co., Parker Bros. Guns, L. C. Smith's Guns. ANNISTON ARMS CO. sept8-14

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For the Best Carriage, Buggy, or Wagon FOR THE LEAST MONEY. WRITE OR SEE THE ANNISTON Carriage Works. Large stock of every style and grade. Agents for "Fish Bros." Farm Wagon. Don't buy until you see us, and to good parties time will be given. We also carry a large stock of Harness. ANNISTON CARRIAGE WORKS, Anniston, Ala., May 2-3m

JOHN RAMAGNANO, AT HIS OLD STAND, Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South. Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Clarets, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also Domestic Wines and Brandies. Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest figures. Also Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cig ars.

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The world is stirring again changing clothes. You'll find us with every avenue of need paved with the choicest factors of perfect dress. There are some things that make earlier demands than others. A "shift" of suit from the heavy to the LIGHT WEIGHT—then the HAT—the NECK WEAR—the UNDERWEAR. Father and son alike will be seeking out these comforts very soon—of US, we should think, because the gathering is sure to be

THE BEST, The Latest and the Cheapest.

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BEST MATERIALS

Given them to our Best Artists, and told them to spread themselves. What do you expect out of that—but the best garments? Those who have been dealing at our house need no introduction but those who have NEVER "BEEN THERE" we would like to initiate. For YOUR BENEFIT we ask you to step in when you pass the Famous whose's polite and gentlemanly clerks will show you through our stock.

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The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1891.

LETTER FROM CAMP ARCADIA.

CAMP ARCADIA, Aug. 23, 1891.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—This morning our party considered the question of going down to the town to attend service; but our means of transportation being short it was decided to have a bible reading in camp instead and each gentleman gave himself up to the contemplation of such passages of scripture as best suited his individual condition. So we are all in rather a devout frame of mind, and I have some conscientious scruples about writing this letter for publication; but there is an opportunity to send it down to the office this evening and there may not be another soon, and besides, one might be engaged in something more harmful. It is with such salves to a quickened conscience that we always justify our little, short-comings.

Arthur Skelton has just come up to cloud-land from the town below and says that it is disgustingly hot down there, with not a breath of air stirring, and that the dear people of that less favored locality are being slowly parboiled in their own sweat. What a contrast up here! We are all wearing the thickest coats that can be found in the camp and are gathered about a log-hack fire trying to keep warm. There is no boom language about this statement. It is a cold fact. Mr. Hammond went down to town yesterday evening and by over-sight wore off Billy Crow's thick woplen coat, leaving his own light woplen behind, and this morning there was a grand old row when Billy, feeling the need of his thick coat, could find nothing heavier than brother Hammond's gauze alpaca. You know the amount of surplus flesh Billy carries and can gauge from this to some extent the state of the weather up this way. I should say, however, that to-day's weather is exceptional even for this camp in the sky. Up to this morning the weather has been only delightfully and refreshingly cool. Last night we had a glorious thunder storm. The electrical current played and flashed about our tents until it was lighter than mid-day and the atmosphere was purified. Its effect was felt by every one in the camp. As each one arose this morning he emerged from his tent singing or whistling, betokening the buoyant spirit that had come to us through the play of the lightning, the cool rainfall and the sweet and dreamless sleep that had followed it. I can attest the recuperative power of the pure air and fine mineral water of this camp. When I came here only four days ago I was sick and literally fagged out. I could scarcely climb one bench of the mountain along a roadway. Now I am "fat and saucy," can eat everything in sight and climb the most rugged steep without fatigue. Each member of the party here has experienced equal beneficial effects. Life up here is what may be called living. Here one is not vexed with the cares of business or troubled with the exactions of social life. He may dress as suits him, go to bed when he chooses and get up early or sleep all day as he likes. It is against the rule of the camp for any one to introduce any unpleasant subject. Business is tabooed, politics is a forbidden subject, except at stated hours of the day when the mails come in, and the man who wants to talk about the prospects of a boom is instantly ruled out of order. We all come here to rest and we are going to do it. Even going to the spring for water became to much of a concern of life; so we went down to town and got us a man servant of Ethiopian persuasion. Our camp boy is a very poor conversationalist and adds very little to the intellectual enjoyment of the camp; but as a pedestrian he is a marvellous success. He can get over the ground between the camp and the spring more times and quicker than any person who has ever before been here, and every time he comes in with a vessel of ice-cold half-chalybeate and half freestone water, his coming is hailed with joy and his health is drank in bumpers of the beverage it is his mission to supply. As for good things to eat, our careful wives look after that. Every day they send up some delicacies, and then we have the market men subsidized, and they see to it that we get a portion of all the choice beef and mutton that comes to town, which they come up every few days and tidy up the camp and tell us the social happenings and go into raptures over the ever-lovely landscape and catch a bloom on their cheeks from a run about the hills. And then we have other visitors. Picnic parties find this a lovely and convenient spot for a day's outing, and young ladies and gentlemen from the town ride up to take in the view. All this breaks the monotony of the camp and lends brightness to it. Then we have our friends from town who come up and spend a night where they can be free from oppressive heat and mosquitoes, and who return to their business next day. We have ample accommodations for these, and are always glad to see them. And

so the days pass, and with each day comes returning health and strength, and the summer is a happy dream. In the fall we will all go back to work, better qualified to do good work, by reason of this season of repose.

L. W. G.

Beware!

It is realized by all that the financial and political situations demand earnest, thoughtful attention and decided action.

It is a time when the ultimate purpose is seen beyond the chaos which lies between the evil and the remedy. United in purpose, but divided in plans, our people are becoming estranged. All is confusion, bickering, crimination and recrimination.

It seems rather an antagonism of men than a clash of principles. Men in many instances are grasping at an ephemeral reputation, the glamour of office and the spoils of position without a comprehension of the evils which beset us and without any apprehension of those towards which we may be heading. One side, in a spirit of conservatism, prefers to endure the evils we have, rather than fly to those we know not of, while the other, in a spirit of unrest, vigorously demands a certain policy, or the vagary "something better."

The lethargy of the one and the most passionate unrest of the other are alike to be condemned. The very uncertainty of the situation and the vagueness of our plans counsels to be cautious. Activity is necessary, but it must proceed from the wisdom of unprejudiced counsel. Rashness will accomplish no good.

In the proper unimpassioned discussion of the situation by men of ability, catholic in their views, untrammelled by interests of preference of office, we may be educated to a plane whence we may see and intelligently grasp the plan of relief.

The white people of Alabama are one in blood, they are one in interests. There is nothing to our state organization which is burdensome upon one, but that is burdensome upon all; there is nothing which is salutary to one that is not salutary to all. Our greatest burdens and evils are national in their scope. The money power holds on with struggling grip to a struggling, poverty-stricken people. The masses know not any method of relief; and with the vulture's quick scent, fools and demagogues are hastening to a feast of ruin. It is a time for sensible men to be calm, studious and watchful. Be careful and considerate in reaching conclusions, and stand by honest convictions intelligently and dispassionately conceived.

Be not hasty in cutting loose from the moorings which have been the security of the past.

Beware of policy and policy men. Beware of men who are constantly changing their policies—they are demagogues and place-seekers.

Beware of suddenly popular waves of political sentiment, lest they strand you upon the breakers. The present excitement must and will subside. Our people must and will stand. Be not led astray. Harmony means safety; discord means peril. Beware!—Talladega Home.

Political Action of the Farmers' Alliance.

For the Alliance to say it will support no man for office who does not endorse each and every demand of the Ocala platform is the same as to say it will not support some of its very best and most competent members. This, the Cleburne County Farmers' Alliance has done, the resolutions being passed at its last meeting. This being true, the question naturally arises: Is each member of the Alliance bound by the action of that meeting on this matter? We take the position that no one, except those who voted for the resolution, is under the least obligation to abide this action of the County Alliance, for the following reason:

1. Because the County Alliance has no right to exact anything of a member that would interfere in the least with his political belief. The constitution of the order prohibits such a thing. No one can deny that the exact obedience to this resolution would interfere with the political privilege of all except those who supported it in the meeting where it was adopted. Every man who has ever joined the Alliance has been assured that it would in no wise interfere with his political and religious beliefs.

2. Because the first of the declaration of purpose is, "To labor for the education of agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit; and to force members to stand by this resolution would not be "strictly non-partisan," for such a course would be no more nor less than organizing the Alliance into a political party. If the members are duty-bound to stand by and support this resolution, and are not allowed to vote for whom they please, regardless of what others may think or believe, it would not only be making a political party of the order, but it would be making the most oppressive and tyrannical of parties that ever had an existence.

3. Because it would be contrary to the declaration of purposes, a violation of those who have joined with the understanding that it would not interfere with their political belief, and a refutation of all the past teachings of the order.

4. Because it is not right.

The foregoing are individual views of the editor, and are given to the

public with not the least desire to create division and confusion and with good-will towards all and with hope of accomplishing good in the order. It is possible that those members who passed this resolution had no idea of placing any obligation on others to obey it. If this be true possibly the foregoing remarks are some what out of order; otherwise they are not.—Edwardsville Standard-News.

This is Interesting.

Jerry Simpson struck a New York Post reporter the other day and the following talk ensued:

"Won't your fraternization with the colored Alliance hurt your movement socially?"

"Not a bit. When the colored Alliance affiliated with us at Ocala, all that ground was well covered. They do not ask to mix with the whites, but only to be protected. We have promised them protection, politically. We have it in our power, and we are going to see that every one of our people, white or black, is given a chance to vote, and that his vote is counted as cast. We are going to settle that race question in the South, as far as political rights and privileges are concerned, and it will be done peacefully and effectually."

"And will your work be conducted inside of the Democratic lines?"

"No. There will be a Third Party. I had no idea what the feeling was in the South till I went there. I am now convinced that nothing in the world can prevent a separate party organization next year. Our Southern friends are hot for it. What name it will sail under, though, is quite another matter. There is time to think of that later."

The Honorable Jerry is certainly badly off, or is not acquainted with the class of men who compose the Democratic party in the South. The farmers of the South will not follow Simpson, or any other politician, in to the ranks of a Third Party, or in to the hands of their political enemies. Our farmers will have their wrongs righted in their own party. The Republicans in the South may be "hot" for a Third Party, but they will never get by dividing the Democrats.—Talladega Mountain Home.

Democracy and the Farmers.

Here is the sturdy fashion in which Henry Watterson talks about Democracy and its relation to farmers. Mr. Watterson says in the Courier-Journal:

"The Democratic party offers the agricultural classes all the relief that is practicable, all that is needed to restore their lost prosperity. It refuses to lend itself to visionary schemes for giving everything to everybody, but it will give to all just and equal opportunities to better their condition. The farmers of this country as a class, want nothing but what is right; if they wanted more they could not get it."

The idea of a great farmers' party that will run everything for the exclusive benefit of farmers is an absurdity, since the farmers form but about three-eighths of the population. It is a mirage conjured up to lure the farmers to destruction. Their strength lies in co-operation with other classes that have interests in common with them.

It has already been demonstrated that a farmers' party cannot be built upon such issues as the sub-treasury and land loan demands. The Alliance are already breaking away from those impracticable schemes. The true farmers' party is the democratic party, and the interests of agriculture will be promoted by putting the party in control of the government at the earliest moment possible."

The Tribune, of Savannah, formerly edited by Col. John H. Devereaux, now collector of the port of Brunswick, and a leading man of his race in this state, has come out for a third party movement. "Georgia," it says, "stands greatly in need of a third party. There are elements enough within its borders to support one. Livingston, Watson, and other Alliance men should move more boldly in the matter. If the third party movement takes root in Georgia it will be an everlasting good for the colored citizens. It will divide the white votes that have always been solid, and will make one or the other division cater to the colored man. By all means give Georgia a third party." This does not in any way harmonize with what the Atlanta times says about the colored Alliance (9,000) being firmly attached to the Republican party. There is a "cat in the meat tub" somewhere, and it will bear close watching.

Senator Deland Stanford, of California, is worth one hundred million dollars. He made it out of railroads, whose excessive freight rates the Western farmers complain of. He has been launched as a candidate for President and counts on the Alliance vote. He is a Republican. It would be a strange sight to see Southern Alliance men voting for a Republican and a Plutocrat like Stanford.

The Edwardsville Standard-News records the death of Mrs. Emily Hughes, wife of Mr. William Hughes of Choctawhatchee, August 13th. She was a most excellent christian woman, of kind heart and charitable disposition. The husband and family have the heartfelt sympathy of many friends throughout Calhoun.

SENATOR MORGAN REPLIES TO ADAMS.

HE WRITES A LETTER ON THE SUB-TREASURY "HUMBBUG."

He Proves That He Has Not Denounced the Sub-Treasury, But He Spares No Words Now—The Insincerity of the "Something Better" Demand.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 20.—[The News this afternoon publishes the following which makes interesting reading:]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1891.

Mr. Rufus N. Rhodes:

Dear Sir—I remember very distinctly that in the speech I made at Anniston (on your call) I did not mention the Alliance or the "sub-treasury" scheme, that I employed neither sarcasm nor epithet towards the Alliance, or about any Democrat.

I was advocating a plan of finance that did not coincide with the sub-treasury scheme, but I did no more, as to financial questions, than to state and explain my own positions.

On reaching Washington, I was surprised to see in some of our home papers, a statement that I had severely ridiculed the Alliance and sub-treasury scheme in my speech at Anniston. So many editors of our State journals were present when I spoke that I thought it unnecessary to call attention to this incorrect statement.

Whoever is interested in knowing what has been and is my opinion of the Farmers' Alliance, will find, in all that I have said or written, the spirit of respect or approval. The change of that organization into a political machine, which politicians were trying to accomplish for personal ends, has caused me to feel the most serious apprehensions as to the safety of the South. I mean its safety politically, socially, industrially and financially.

I have felt, too deeply, the actual danger of the situation to have spoken of the disease as a humbug, or of the action of our people in rashly exposing themselves to its ravages, as a pretense or fraud, through which to gain power for the farmers over all other classes.

I consider the farmers' Alliance and the Politicians' Alliance quite as distinct as "The Loyal League" was from the Democratic party, although all Democrats at that time professed sincere loyalty to the Union.

Mr. Adams, in the assault he made upon me at Brundidge, quotes me as having said that "the sub-treasury was a fraud and a humbug."

If I said this anywhere it must have been at Anniston, as that is the only speech I have made since Congress adjourned. I desire to give your recollection whether, in that speech, I said anything of the sort, and if so, what was it?

I have been very careful not to give utterance to any epithet about the sub-treasury scheme, because I saw that many excellent men have given it consideration as a proper remedy for our financial troubles. I hoped that a discussion of this plan, in good temper would be had. I knew such treatment would soon leave it shorn of all its plausibility—a naked humbug.

The men who support this scheme are not, as a rule, desirous of anything that is unjust, or dangerous in legislation. They are deceived as to its merits and have not seen that it is plain opposition to the Constitution. They will soon rectify their opinions, and this illusion will pass away as thousands of such fantasies have done.

I should be glad to except Mr. Adams, (who is supposed to hold a dignified and responsible relation to our people), from the class "who know the right, and yet the wrong pursue," but his latest utterances and performance indicate that, in excepting him, I would either overrate his good sense, or I would underrate his honesty.

I have said nothing, heretofore, about him or his opinions, because I did not know either him or his opinions. The Sub-Treasury scheme did not originate with Mr. Adams, and I could have referred to it freely, without calling the attention of any human being to him. That scheme is of Republican origin, and was imported in the South as "a tub to the whale." It was brought to the South only for purposes of mischief, and to deceive an honest, true and confiding people.

It has nearly accomplished its mission, which is to divide our people and ferment strife between them, and it is about to give place to the demand for "something better" that is to be furnished by those who are excluded from the Alliance, and are still held responsible to its demands.

I believe that it is the least sensible and most impracticable plan of finance that I ever heard of. Yet, it addresses itself with plausibility to those who think it is the business of the government to conduct a pawnbroker's shop. It is a deception that has been already condemned by the quiet judgment of every common sense man who has studied it.

But, I have not denounced it in the terms that it deserves, because many good people have thought that it possessed real merit, and were quietly uncovering its wickedness in their own way. Now that it is perishing under the withering influence of the light of truth and sound reason, the men who invented and matured it in a darkened recess,

and demanded the political death of every man who does not support it, are crying out to the great political parties of the country and all their statesmen, "If the Sub-Treasury will not save the country, give us something better." If that "something better" should be given in answer to this demand, would those who furnished it be admitted to the Farmers' Alliance, as worthy brethren, although they might be rail-road men, lawyers, judges, merchants or bankers?

This demand is a confession that the Alliance politicians have no confidence in the Alliance Sub-Treasury. They already demand of the outsiders that they shall provide "something better." I insist that it is too late to call a consultation of doctors, after they have crammed their "kill or cure" bolus down the throats of the people and find that they need "something better."

If they were statesmen, why did they not see that the country would need "something better" when they took the world in hand to cure it of all its ills and infirmities?

Mr. Adams, as the president of the Alliance, attacks me personally and endeavors to justify his course by imputing to me a wanton attack upon those who support or tolerate the sub-treasury scheme. His assault has no such justification. He is not resenting anything I have said about the sub-treasury or the Alliance. He is only resenting what he thinks I would have said about him if it had ever occurred to me to talk about him.

Mr. Adams knows, I think, that I regard his political course as very dangerous to the welfare of our people, and he makes no mistake when he, as President of the Alliance, singles me out as a firm and fearless opponent of the deception he is practicing upon the people.

He need not have delayed his attack until he could find a pretext for assaulting me in retaliation for something I had been incorrectly reported as having said about the sub-treasury. His attack has been provoked by nothing that I would steadfastly oppose any scheme that had for its purpose the destruction of the Democratic party, and the dishonoring of its proud record as the preserver of the rights and liberties of the people.

Mr. Adams can now assail me as a defender of that party, if he thinks proper to do so, and he can now assert that I have said that, in my opinion, the sub-treasury scheme is a humbug, and that, if he understands its effect and the purpose with which it was introduced into the South, he is doing his country a serious wrong in advocating it.

JOHN T. MORGAN.

MR. RHODES'S REPLY.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 19, 1891.

Hon. John T. Morgan, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR—My recollection is that you did not mention the Alliance or the sub-treasury in your Anniston speech, referred to in your letter of the 15th inst. Very truly yours,

RUFUS N. RHODES.

GOOD FOR FARMERS.

Their Products will Yield a Large Money Advance over Last Year.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Farm profits will be \$1,000,000,000 more this year in the United States than they have been during recent years of depression. At least this is the estimate put forward by the American Agriculturist in its annual review of harvests to be published in the forthcoming September issue of that magazine.

On a basis of present prospects, this authority estimates the corn crop of 1891 at 2,000,000,000 bushels, wheat 500,000,000 bushels and oats 622,000,000 bushels, against 1,500,000,000, 400,000,000 and 524,000,000 respectively, 1890, and 1,700,000,000, 455,000,000 and 578,000,000 bushels as the average for the preceding eleven years. This makes a total prospective crop of corn, wheat and oats 3,122,000,000 bushels, or 28.8 per cent. greater than last year and 14.7 per cent. over the average of the preceding eleven years. American influences wholly changed the current of events. The value of corn on the farm will average in December fully 50 cents a bushel, wheat at \$1 per bushel and oats at least 40 cents. On this basis the value of the corn crop to farmers will be \$1,000,000,000, wheat \$500,000,000 and oats \$250,000,000, a total of \$1,750,000,000. This is \$150,000,000 more than the value of crops in 1890 and \$625,000,000 more than the value of the average of these crops from 1880 to 1890, inclusive.

Cotton and rice will command better prices than last season. Cattle are worth one-third more than eighteen months ago, with other live stock in proportion. Tobacco is advancing heavily for cigar leaf, contracts being made for the crop in the field at an advance of 15.50 per cent. over last year. Hops are firm at good prices.

Winter fruit will command large values and all vegetables are yielding fairly with every indication of a remunerative market. The export outlook was much better. Immensely increased sums will be sent to us for our produce. Utter influences may of course interfere with this brilliant prospect, but we confess we are beginning to share more fully the hopes of certain well informed, but conservative, agriculturists, who predict better profits for the farmers of the United States during the next five years than ever before.

The American Agriculturist says there will be no return to war prices, but money received above expenses will go further and enable the farmer to get more value out of his profits than at any previous period.

LETTER FROM SAM SLIM.

OXFORD, ALA., Aug. 18, 1891.

The electric motor made several trips on the Oxford Lake Line track from the lake to Anniston the other day, and she run, too. I know for I was aboard. But I had received my orders not to ride on that thing till I saw whether or not it was going to kill folks, and if it was, not to get on it at all, for, said Mrs. Slim, you are far too useful, as well as ornamental, for me to spare you yet a while. Well, I slipped off and I rode on it. Strange how long it takes a fellow to forget how to slip off. Boys most always take lessons in their teens, and they don't forget it like they do geography.

The laws punish gambling at cards, and the newspapers condemn, and moral people condemn gambling at horse races. In fact, most gambling schemes receive the black eye from the pulpit, the press and the morality of the country. But where is the preacher, or the newspaper, or the morality that has raised his voice against base ball gambling? The preachers are silent on the game, and the newspapers give notoriety to it by publication of notice, of time and place and some of them take up much space in publishing the result with "two bagger," "double play," "fly to right fielder," "safe hit," "bunt to pitcher," "out on bunt," which is all dog Latin to nine-tenths of the reading public. A gentleman a few days ago remarked, "I do not belong to any church, and I have no desire to do so after attending a game of base ball and seeing members of churches holding out \$5 bills in their hands and offering to bet, and really betting on the game." Men bet, women bet, boys bet, and the preachers are silent on it, and the newspapers and the church members encourage it and the police stand off and see it, having no authority by law to stop it; but if the same police should find some poor negroes playing cards or shooting craps, they would pull them in short order, and all the moral people including those who bet on base ball, would say, "Served them right, gambling ought to be stopped."

It is said by some that the hot sun of the past few days is having a bad effect on cotton, but there's some folks who think when it rains we are going to have too much wet weather, and when it's dry three, days at a time we are going to have a drought that will parch everything to a crisp. Don't worry about the cotton crop; there's going to be plenty of it in this section. Corn was never better and watermelons are simply numerous. Scuppernongs are beginning to get ripe, and muscadines and wild plums will be along in due season, and the consequence is that starvation has got ashamed to attempt to stare us in the face down here in this country.

SAM SLIM.

THE SPECULATOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

Meridian News.

It is said that under the sub-treasury plan speculators could not corner the market.

On this point how would a scheme to "corner" somewhat like this work? Suppose an English and an American syndicate should raise \$50,000,000 and go into the market and buy 1,000,000 bales of cotton, and then store it in sub-treasury warehouses, borrowing thereon 50 per cent. of \$40,000,000 at 1 per cent., with which they would go into the market and buy 800,000 bales of cotton, upon which they would borrow \$32,000,000 at 1 per cent., and so on, would they not be in a position to manipulate the market?

Suppose, after they had deposited their first 1,000,000 bales they decide that it would be money in their pocket to "bear" prices 20 or 30 points before going into market to buy their second load of 800,000 bales, they would do so without hesitation.

With the first 1,000,000 bales bought and stored, the manipulators could continue their scheme of buying and storing and of "bearing" or "bulling" prices to the end of the season.

If they should do so, their little plan of manipulation starting with their original \$50,000,000 and 1,000,000 bales of cotton, and borrowing 50 per cent. on each deposit, at 1 per cent., would work out about as follows:

Cash.	Cotton Stored. Bales.
\$ 50,000,000.....	1,000,000
40,000,000.....	800,000
25,000,000.....	640,000
25,000,000.....	512,000
20,480,000.....	409,600
16,384,000.....	327,680
13,107,200.....	262,144
10,485,760.....	209,700
8,388,608.....	167,672
6,710,887.....	134,117
5,368,710.....	107,774

\$228,545,165 4,571,147
Thus it will be seen, that the syndicate of speculators, with only \$50,000,000 to begin their operations, could before the season closed, borrow \$178,545,165 additional from the government at 1 per cent. to continue their manipulation of the market up or down to suit themselves, and while operating with \$178,545,165 of the government's money and with 4,571,147 bales of cotton in hand to fill contracts, they could buy or sell futures as it might best suit them against their spot contracts for the delivery of the actual cotton.

If the sub-treasury plan will give all the blessings the advocates claim for it, then the speculating syndicate would reap the same blessings of course.

If on the other hand there is nothing in the sub-treasury plan as its opponents claim, its adoption into a law will have simply placed it in the power of speculators to control five

times as much cotton as they can under the present system, and to them the market would open up as they think it profitable to them.

Even without making a dollar on the millions of bales of spot cotton the speculators would be possessed of every power and advantage to trade in futures, and with the assistance of the government under the sub-treasury plan, even stop the wheels of commerce, so far as the manufacture of cotton is concerned.

FOR THE THIRD PARTY.

But Must Wait Until the February Convention.

While Mrs. Leavess was in Georgia she wrote a letter to her friend, Mrs. Otis, wife of Congressman Otis, who is one of the leaders of the third party in Kansas. In this letter, dated Douglasville, Augusta, Ga., Mrs. Leavess gives her impressions as to the prospects of the third party movement in that State. She says to her friend, Mrs. Otis:

"Have no fears for the reform movement here. There is but one party here—the party of the people. Col. Livingston is as strong in the faith as Congressman Otis, but he is hampered by prejudices to wait the February convention."

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR TREASURY WORK.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Jacksonville Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 26th day of Aug. 1891 for the furnishing of all labor and material required and the building complete of a trestle on the line of Treadwell Mineral Railway for 10,000 feet, and the plans and specifications which may be seen at the said engineer's office at Jacksonville, Fla. The Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

G. H. Montgomery, Chief Engineer.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of three executions in my hands, one issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County on the 13th day of June 1891, and one from the Anniston Pipe Works for \$163.25, and one issued from the City Court of Anniston on the 23rd day of October 1890 in favor of Wm. P. O'Brien, against Wm. P. O'Brien for \$182.75 and cost of suit; one on the 6th day of April 1891, in favor of the Anniston Hardware Co., and against Wm. P. O'Brien and Ed O'Brien for \$102.25 and cost of suit. I will proceed to sell on Monday the 21st day of September 1891, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash within the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit:

One Lot, in section 1, township 10, south, range 7, east; commencing at a point sixty feet south from the northeast corner of Bancroft and Fourteenth streets, thence running north of east for 100 feet to the south along the line of the street, as projected, one hundred and fifty feet; thence running west three hundred and ten feet; thence running north one hundred and fifty feet to the north of east line of the street, the south side of the street, as projected, thence running east 310 feet to the point of beginning, containing one and seven one hundredths acre more or less, with the improvements thereon levied upon as the property of Wm. P. O'Brien to satisfy said executions, which are entitled to a credit of \$287, for which I give the defendants notice in writing of said levy and time and place of sale.

L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.

aug22-4t

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Alfred Brown and wife, Lucinda Brown to the American Freehold Land Mortgage Co., of London, Limited, dated 5th day of February 1888, and recorded in the Probate office for Calhoun County, Alabama, Record of Mortgages Book No. "Q" 2nd vol. on file in the Probate office, the undersigned, Company (Mortgagee), will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, the premises made to satisfy said mortgage debt, together with costs of sale and the expenses of making this foreclosure.

The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company, of London, Limited, Mortgagee.

CALDWELL BRADSHAW, G. C. ELLIS, Attorneys.

aug22-4t

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

(STATE OF ALABAMA.) Calhoun County.) In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

Ida Clayton pro. amie. vs. Thomas Clayton.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of J. J. Arnold complainant's solicitor that the defendant Thomas Clayton is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he resides in the State of Tennessee postoffice unknown to affiant, and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him the said Thomas Clayton to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the 10th day of September 1891, and failing so to do a decree pro confesso will be taken against him in said cause.

The Republican

Issued Weekly

Transit advertisements, 10¢ per square, and one block makes a square. Local notices 50¢ per line. Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One year, One Dollar. Six months, Seventy-five Cents. Three months, Forty Cents. Subscription must invariably be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless accompanied by the order.

Church Services.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church—W. T. Allen, Rector. Services with sermon every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. All are invited.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., Geo H. Montgomery, Superintendent. Public always welcome.

Baptist Church—Rev. H. W. Williams, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Methodist Church—Rev. F. A. Rogers, pastor. Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., every Sunday. Prof. D. L. Earnest, Supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. H. Patton, pastor. Services every 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

Public cordially invited.

Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. H. F. Montgomery, Supt.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Schedule of arrival and departure of mail from the Post office at Jacksonville Ala., July 20th, 1891.

Mails going East leave office 12:50. Arrive 1:15. Mails going West Leave 1:50. Arrive 2:17.

Evening mail for Anniston and all points on the G. P. and Mineral R. R. Close 6 p. m. Arrive 5 a. m.

STAR ROUTES.

For White Plains, Ala., Leave Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, 7 a. m. Arrive Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 7 p. m.

For Jenkins and Grapely, leave Wednesday and Saturday, 6 a. m. Arrive Wednesday and Saturday, 6 p. m.

For Adella, Alsapand Reeves, leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 a. m. Arrive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 p. m.

Office hours from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, from 12:30 p. m. to 2:30 p. m. Money orders and postal notes sold from 7 a. m. until 5 p. m.

ADILLA E. FRANK, P. M., Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE—Take water by the glass or gallon at Dr. Crook's Drug store.

Mr. O. S. Hubbard, of this place, is visiting Chicago.

Dr. S. G. Stone, of Jenifer, was in Jacksonville Wednesday.

Mrs. Jno. H. Wilson, of Jenifer, visited Jacksonville this week.

Mrs. Copeland, of Georgia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elwell.

Dr. Burke, of Helena, Ark., is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Hugh H. Wilson, of Talladega county was in Jacksonville this week.

De Witt's Little Early Risers never gripe or cause nausea. Mild but sure, assist rather than force. Best little pill for sick headache, chronic constipation, dyspepsia. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Dr. Geo. B. Douglas, of Sylvania, Ga., is visiting his niece, Mrs. D. W. Warlick.

Mrs. D. F. Lowe and Mrs. Walter Reese, of Montgomery, are the guests of Mrs. Williams.

If food sours on the stomach, digestion is defective, De Witt's Little Early Risers will remedy this. The famous little pills that never gripe and never disappoint. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

A picnic party visited Camp Aradia Tuesday and another picnic party visited Sulphur Springs Wednesday.

Mrs. W. G. Frivett, of Dallas county, has returned to her home after a pleasant visit to friends and relatives in Jacksonville.

A beautiful skin, bright eyes, sweet breath, good appetite, vigorous body, pure blood and good health result from the use of De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It is sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Maj. John M. Wyly and H. F. Wyly, of Montgomery, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wyly, Jr., of Atlanta, will attend a family reunion at Mrs. Ida Williams.

Misses Sadie Wyly and Sadie and Emma Williams have returned, after a delightful sojourn in the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee.

We are requested to announce that Mr. A. P. Loughore, of Shelby county, and Mr. S. M. Adams, president of the State Alliance, will address the citizens of Piedmont Thursday, September 3d.

Purifies the blood, increases the circulation, expels poisonous humors and builds up the system. What more do you want a medicine to perform? De Witt's Sarsaparilla is reliable. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

There will be service at the Methodist church Sunday. Sermon at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by F. A. Rodgers, pastor.

Prof. D. L. Earnest, formerly a professor in the State Normal School in this place, but now principal of the public schools of Athens, Ga., was in Jacksonville this week.

Markton, Iowa. One Hundred More Workers Wanted. Most persons when about to engage in any particular line of business will very naturally inquire as to whether or not it is legitimate and honest, light or heavy work and whether or not it will yield good profits.

The National Garment Cutter Company are wanting hundreds of agents to go in various parts of the United States to introduce their work. They are offering rare inducements to those who have energy and pluck. Many persons are making large sums of money out of this work and the field is getting better every day.

In order to settle the first query it is only necessary to use a little common sense in connection with practical observation to satisfy any one that the business is legitimate and honest. The large number of people who daily investigate the workings of this system proves it to be a lawful business; else, if otherwise, it would have long since been detected and set aside.

And to settle the question of honesty we need only to take note of the large number of citizens who are engaged in buying, selling and using this system, it being as universal in its use where ever thoroughly and properly introduced as the sewing machine. This alone proves most conclusively that it is an honest calling, and that those who are engaged in the sale of it are honest and are selling honest goods.

The nature of the work, aside from any other testimony, shows it to be light and pleasant, but in order to be successful must be pursued as any other business—intelligently, industriously and perseveringly. As the farmer, merchant or mechanic, in order to be successful, must each follow out these lines, so in this business.

The only other point now for the agent to be satisfied of is whether or not the business will pay. As to this, hear what our agents at different times and places have said. One says:

"I will make my report in the interest of the National Garment Cutter company. Last Thursday sold three Cutters, Friday three, and Saturday I canvassed only in the forenoon and sold one Cutter, instructed in the afternoon and sold one Cutter after supper. Today I have sold three more, making eleven Cutters since last Thursday morning. My profits equal twice as much in four days as I was getting a month when I commenced this work. I regard it by far the best business I was ever engaged in, and have never been so well satisfied."

Another writes: "I have sold 27 Cutters in ten days. Have had years of experience in traveling business, but have never met anything equal to the National Garment Cutter."

Another reports: "I feel much pleased with the work on the start for it brought me in a week's wages before I had fairly closed the bargain."

Another: "I canvassed one day and my orders net me \$21. Pretty good for a man who never canvassed for anything before."

Another took four orders the first day.

These are samples of hundreds of letters received and that are still coming in from day to day. For further information apply to:

H. W. RUMBLEY, 1316 Wilmer St., Anniston, Ala. P. O. Box 624.

PHOTOGRAPHS. The citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country will have, for the next few weeks, an opportunity to have fine photographs taken.

Portraits, views, family groups and all kinds of fine photographs. All work finished in the very best style at our home gallery in Anniston, Ala. All work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Small children and baby photographs a specialty. Gallery next public square. Open for work Saturday 10th and will remain a few weeks only. Call and see our work.

WATTS & HAGGARD, Anniston, Ala.

July 15-1m.

Money Saved

Is money made, and the easiest way to save money now during these hard times is to buy your Groceries, Hardware Lamp Goods, Queensware, Harness, Buggies and Wagons from Porter, Martin & Co., for they are prepared to sell at Rock bottom prices. They do more business at less expense than most any house in the State, and therefore can sell at a less profit. Call and see if we are not correct.

PORTER, MARTIN & CO. Jacksonville, Ala. S. Side Public Square

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Catarrh, neuralgia, rheumatism and most diseases originate from impure blood. Cleanse it, improve it, purify it with De Witt's Sarsaparilla and health is restored, strength regained. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

WOOL CARDER. The undersigned is now ready to card wool at the same old stand, 3 miles west of Jacksonville, known as the Kitchy factory. Wool carded on shortest notice. All wool shipped us by railroad we receive, card and return.

J. A. COBB.

It is quite the fashion now to take De Witt's Little Early Risers for liver, stomach and bowel disorders. They are small pills, but mighty good ones. Dr. J. M. Crook sells them.

Application for Decree to Sell Land. STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

In Probate Court for said county, special term, August 20th, 1891. This day came S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the estate of Asa Jordan, deceased, and filed in court his application in writing, praying for a decree for the sale of the said lands of said estate, for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of said estate, upon the grounds that the same cannot be equitably and beneficially divided without a sale.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 7th day of October, 1891, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to all non-resident heirs, and all others concerned in said estate.

Kiziah Weaver, wife of Asa Jordan, deceased, of Folk county, Ga.; Sarah Duke, of Tennessee, postoffice unknown; Jacob W. Jordan, postoffice Columbia, Arkansas; Samuel Jordan, Walla Walla, Arkansas; Jane Weaver, wife of John Weaver, Buchanan, Ga., and the children of Diana Patterson, deceased, residences unknown, to be and appear in court on said 7th day of October, 1891, and contest said application if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

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In Probate Court for said county, special term, August 14th, 1891. This day came French Nabors, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Nabors, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 5th day of October, 1891, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to pass and audit upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear before me, at my office in the court house of said county, on said 5th day of October, 1891, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE NO. 11,746. LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 21, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim to the land hereinafter described, to wit: Asa Jordan, deceased, of Folk county, Ga.; Sarah Duke, of Tennessee, postoffice unknown; Jacob W. Jordan, postoffice Columbia, Arkansas; Samuel Jordan, Walla Walla, Arkansas; Jane Weaver, wife of John Weaver, Buchanan, Ga., and the children of Diana Patterson, deceased, residences unknown, to be and appear in court on said 7th day of October, 1891, and contest said application if they think proper.

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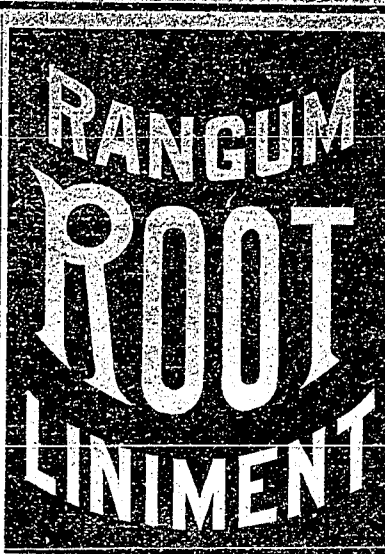
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THE BEST, THE QUICKEST, THE SUREST, TO CURE FOR MAN:

Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Soreness, Stiffness, Sore Throat, Weak Back, Cramps, Corns, Bunions, Warts, Insect Bites, Frost Bites, Pains, Aches, Pains in the Back, Breast or Side, Wounds, Cuts, Hurts, Etc.

FOR HORSES and STOCK: Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Wind Galls, Strangles, Bruises, Strains, Swellings, Swiney, Harness and Saddle Sores, Soreness, Stiffness, Knots, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Puffs, Etc.

SPURLOCK, NEAL & CO., Props., Nashville, Tenn.

BE A MAN. APOLLO WAS A PERFECT MAN. PERFECT IN FORM—MATHLESS IN WARD.

Every man who desires to be a perfect man should use Apollo's Perfect Man. It is the only medicine that will make a man perfect in form and mathless in ward.

OUR NEW BOOK, "How to be a Perfect Man," is now on hand. It is the only book that will make a man perfect in form and mathless in ward.

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